The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, May 18, 1872.

If South Chicago do not bud and blossom as the rose, and her waste places become comfortable docks and navigable channels, it will not be the fault of Uncle Sam. The Senate yesterday increased the appropriation proposed by the Committee for the improvement of the mouth of the Calumet, to $46,000.

The latest telegrams from Washington leave the Treaty misunderstanding with Great Britain in a more impenetrable maze than ever. The way to an amicable settlement honorable to our Government is by no means clear, and the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate are utterly unable to resolve it.

A Paris telegram indicates that the negotiations for the evacuation of the French territory, still occupied by German troops, are progressing favorably. The date when the happy deliverance may be looked for is not yet announced. If it is in order to make a Celtic joke on a Gallic subject, let us hope that France may be able to carry her head as steadily after she gets it again, as she has done while deprived of it.

President Grant desires us, and all others who love him, to state that he never held any conversation with an Ohio Congressman, wherein he announced his intention to remove all his office-holders at the end of his present term. We cheerfully make the correction. There is no reason to doubt that all the place-holders who work faithfully for Grant during the campaign will be retained on the pay-rolls.

Mr. Devine, the reporter of the United States Senate proceedings for the Associated Press, is out with a neat and succinct card in reply to Mr. Conkling's assault upon him and upon the Associated Press. He denies, *in toto*, the charges made by the Senator; and it is but justice on the part of the Press which he serves, and which has disseminated Mr. Conkling's aspersions, to bear testimony to his general impartiality in the making up of the reports.

The report of the horrible and brutal massacre at Howard's Wells, on the El Paso road (printed by us yesterday from the San Antonio *Herald*), is confirmed, with additional horrors. It appears that there were seventeen victims, instead of nine, and that the method of their death and torture involved all manner of hideous details. The perpetrators were Indians, Mexicans, negroes, and other hyenas of the plain—evidently a tribe in want of a new treaty and subsidy.

In the United States Senate yesterday, the bill for the extension of the suspension of the *habeas corpus* was discussed by Senators Scott, Pratt, and others. The debate will be continued on Monday, when Senator Saulsbury hopes to get in a few words in opposition to the measure; and on Tuesday it will be passed and forwarded to the House,—not, let us hope, with any such peremptory demand as our Washington correspondent hints,—the Senate refusing to pass some necessary appropriation bill until this high-handed measure be agreed to by the House.

Japan has now fairly learned one of the greatest rules of civilization, viz.: religious toleration. A Yokohama despatch announces the promulgation, at Yeddo, about a month ago, of an edict repealing the laws against Christianity throughout the Japanese Empire. These laws have been upon the statute books over three centuries, having dated from the first attempts of Christianity to light the torch of civilization in those isles. Their repeal is to be hailed as one of the great triumphs of the century. And it is a clear illustration of this fact, that missionaries and hymn-books are not the only Christianizing agency; at least that they may batter away at the walls of error, only to get bruised themselves, and that a few years of free commercial intercourse, such as Japan has enjoyed with the United States, are the best means to pave the way for the preachers of the Gospel to enter in and sow their good seed.

Now that every one is on the *qui vive* for every expression of public men from which one may judge the drift of political sentiment, the public will read with interest two little conversations reported by our Washington correspondent in his despatches printed this morning. One of these is reported to have been held between the President and Colonel Forney; and, as might be expected, Forney was the chief talker. As he imparted some valuable information which it was quite necessary for his interlocutor to know, it was perhaps better for the latter that he followed up his usual habit, and let Forney do the talking. The other interview, which was held by our correspondent with a Grant Congressman, and in which the latter makes a very strong argument against the present incumbent of the Executive chair, suggests the query: If this is the way the Grant men talk, how are they to gird themselves with arguments for the campaign? And if this is the way an average Grant Congressman talks, what would be the discourse of an average anti-Grant Congressman?

The boys had plenty of fun over the tariff in Committee of the Whole in the House yesterday. The free list was reached, and every member was trying to get on the list some article consumed in his district, or to get off some article produced there, on which ample protection was desired. This shuttlecock and battledore game made things lively all day. The result of all, after epsom salts and calomel were taken down and made a note of, and wood screws and grindstones duly revolved in the legislative mind, was a good deal of confusion of the Committee's original plan, and the insertion of some articles in the free list which will doubtless obstruct the bill seriously before it gets through both Houses. Among the most important reductions effected were those of plate-glass to 90 per cent of the present rates, and of wood screws to 4 cents per pound (the present duty is 8 cents). The most remarkable action, however, was the vote amending the bill, so as to authorize the reception of one-third of the duties in legal tenders, and a like amount in National Bank notes. This is an exaggeration of a plan which has been favored by many financiers, and one which was carefully discussed and rejected by the National Board of Trade at its last two sessions, as a means of returning gradually to a specie-currency basis. There is, however, no likelihood of its passage at this session of Congress.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday. Mess pork declined 5a10c per brl, closing at $12.60a12.65 cash, and $12.70 seller June. Lard was dull and a shade easier, at $8.80a8.85 for cash or seller June. Meats were steady at 4 1-4a4 3-8c for shoulders; 6 1-2a6 5-8c for short ribs; and 7c for short clear. Highwines were quiet and steady at 85 1-2c per gallon. Lake freights were more active, but 1-2c lower, at 7c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was more active, and nominally unchanged, it being difficult to obtain prices. Wheat was less active, and 2c lower, closing at $1.49 1-4a1.49 1-2 cash, and $1.50 3-4a1.51 seller June. Corn was 1-2c higher, and more active, closing at 47 1-2a47 5-8c cash, and 48 1-4a48 3-8c seller June. Oats were excited, and advanced 2c per bu, closing at 41 1-2a41 3-4c cash, and 42 3-4c seller June. Rye was in better demand, and advanced 5a6c, to 85a86c for No. 2. Barley was dull and nominal at 55a56c for No. 2. The hog market was active and higher, the pens being cleared at $4.10a4.35 for common to extra. Cattle were fairly active at unchanged prices. Sheep ruled steady and firm.

Killed by Lightning.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 17.—During the severe storm of yesterday, lightning struck and instantly killed John Busch, a farmer, living near Julien Station, who, at the time, was plowing. The horses he had were rendered senseless for several hours. Mr. Busch was thrown on his face, and his clothes were stripped from his body, which was discolored by the electric fluid. His boots were ripped open, and the pegs scattered about as if sown by hand. The deceased was 55 years of age, and much respected.

POLITICAL.

Colonel Forney Furnishes the President with Several Unpalatable Facts.

What Your Average Congressman Thinks of Grant's Deservings.

Denial of the Report Concerning Grant's Views on Rotation in Office.

Programme of the New York Delegates at the Baltimore Convention.

Call for a State Convention by the Wisconsin Democracy.

Illinois County Conventions Held Yesterday.

Colonel Forney Furnishes President Grant with a Few Unpalatable Facts—Talks with Administration Congressmen.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—Within a week the President has become considerably alarmed, touching the prospect of his nomination and re-election. The election of Senator Ferry in Connecticut, coupled with the action of the New York Democratic Convention, indorsing the Cincinnati platform were the first evidences of the strength of the Liberal Republican movement, which seriously affected him. He sent for Colonel Forney yesterday and that gentleman arrived this morning in obedience to the summons, and dined with the President this evening. The President was a good deal surprised to discover that Forney did not agree with the majority of his advisors on one important point, to-wit: that the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore would be a good thing for the rebel party. Forney thought this was a delusion, and the sooner the President got rid of it the better. Grant told Forney that he had been assured by all of his friends that he would get as many votes from the Democratic ranks as Greeley would receive. "Mr. President," said Forney, "don't allow yourself to be deceived on that question. I have been in the Democratic party, and I know or ought to know, its discipline. If Greeley is nominated at Baltimore, as I think he will be, he will receive the large mass of—I may say all the Democratic vote, with the exception of men like Dan Vorhees, who have no following outside of their districts." The President was a good deal surprised at this, and said Forney was the first man to talk to him in that way. "Mr. President," said Forney, with great correctness, "there is no use either in being backward in undeceiving yourself. It is a great mistake to underrate Greeley. Men who laugh at him, and endeavor to make you believe that he is of no account, have no idea of the situation. They are not the men to advise you." The President was a good deal impressed with what Forney said, but it is believed that he suspects Forney of getting ready to go over to Greeley. Cameron has informed him that Forney would go over to Greeley before the October election, and Grant evidently believes it. This result may be expected from what is already known.

It is somewhat refreshing, if not instructive, to talk with what may be called the average Grant Congressman. Your correspondent has indulged in considerable of this amusement within the last few weeks, and finds that Congressmen's public sentiments and private opinions are as wide apart as the two poles. What covers everything in his case is a declaration something like the following: "Well, you know it won't do to get in advance of public feeling." The Congressman with whom the subjoined conversation was held, both for position in the House and Committee, is far above the average. He comes from a Western State, and is unqualifiedly in favor of Grant's renomination. He says he is in constant receipt of letters from his constituents, reliable and influential Republicans, declaring that Grant will prove such a load upon the party as to make his election doubtful when opposed to Greeley. In his opinion Grant has been made a burden upon his party by his injudicious friends. That the conduct of such men as Morton, Conkling, Nye & Co., had been productive of mischievous results; that the fact that Butler has managed to obtain recognition as chief supporter of the Administration in the House had disgusted and offended the party generally. He said that the objection to the Administration was, not so much that it had been moderately successful, but it lacked tone. Grant had surrounded himself by bad men sometimes, almost invariably by fellows of low degree, which fact had lowered the tone of the Administration measurably. He repeated a remark made to him recently by a distinguished gentleman, who is a delegate to Philadelphia, instructed to vote for Grant, that, of course, I know that Grant would make a better professional horse-jockey than he does President. He wound up, deploring the low tone of the Administration, by saying that, "The fact of the business is, Grant is a loafer who has been tolerably successful in his Administration. Being a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and an influential member at that, the remarks of this Congressman may be worth something. As to the situation of the Washington Treaty, he said that the course of the Administration with regard to the Washington Treaty had been marked by the same lack of dignity and statesmanship that had generally characterized its official acts. Bancroft Davis had drawn the American case, and he had drawn it up as a cheap pettifogger draws his case before a country squire. He had not, however, set the claims for consequential damages as a distinct proposition, but had so skil[illegible] scattered that settlement throughout [illegible] case, that upon reading the d[illegible] conceived the idea of [illegible] up this claim as a distinct position. Caleb Cushing being called upon to counsel in the premises, strenuously objected to Fish's proposition, urging that it be put in a delicate way generally, with a view to the favorable influence it might have in determining the amount of direct damages in individual cases; but, finally yielding to Fish's determination to claim consequential damages, Cushing yielded and drew up that part of the case in deference to Fish's wishes. England did not first object because she feared that the consequential claims would be allowed by the Tribunal, in fact as an eminent publicist of Europe has ever thought they would be, but the character of the Tribunal itself has recently been observed by Great Britain with serious apprehensions as not being of the highest, besides which the Emperor of Russia is credited, by English statesmen, with being anxious upon an opportunity to gratify a feeling of hatred he has for Great Britain, so that Great Britain felt that there was no safety for it save in compelling a complete backing down on the part of the United States from this claim. With regard to our subsequent proposal, it was denounced as being simply mean. It was as if contemplating an assault on B— should first go to the magistrate and negotiate that a low fine should be imposed upon him for his break of the peace. We inquire and stipulate in advance what we shall pay for the violation of a law which we are seriously contemplating. The administration is liable to the gravest censure for having thus bungled and mismanaged our case. When you can get at the average Congressman, providing he has intelligence, this is about the way he treats the personnel of the Administration as well as its measures.

Programme of the New York Delegation at Baltimore.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The *Sun's* special correspondent at the Democratic State Convention at Rochester prints a letter this morning, in which he says the delegates appointed to Baltimore are believed to have no discordant elements among them. By a resolution of the Convention they are instructed to vote as a unit on questions, including nominations. It may, therefore, be regarded as settled that if between now and the July Liberal Republicans shall develop sufficient strength to satisfy the New York delegates that the election can be carried by the combined opposition, then Greeley and Brown will get the entire vote of New York at Baltimore, and, on the other hand, it is just about as certain that if the New York delegation are not reasonably sure of that fact, then they will not vote for Greeley and Brown. The whole matter, therefore, rests with the Liberal Republicans. If they move forward with vigor between now and July, and show to the country that they are a power, then the Baltimore Convention will help them out. If they stand still and do little or nothing to exhibit their strength, then Baltimore will let them alone. "The Liberals may rely on it," said a distinguished Democrat leader to me yesterday, "that, if the Democrats have got to throw away their three million of votes, they will prefer to bestow them on straight out-and-out candidates of their own."

The *World* assumes that the delegates appointed at Rochester are at the bottom hostile to Greeley, and has increased its editorial violence against the idea of coalition. It prints in italics and small capitals, bitter words written by Greeley, a few years ago, against Seymour and Blair, and says such insults cannot be forgotten.

Illinois County Conventions.

FREEPORT, May 17.—The Stephenson County Republican Convention was held in this city yesterday, and the following delegates appointed to attend the State Convention: Hon. J. M. Bailey, Dr. B. H. Bradshaw, Captain William Young, J. R. Hayes, J. B. Guilford, J. S. Cochran, P. H. Kauffman, S. J. Kleckner. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Stephenson County, in delegate Convention assembled, point with pride to the whole record of the Republican party, believing its past history the safest guarantee of its future usefulness, and remain unalterably attached to the principles of that party; and, proud as we are of its past history, and approving, as we do, of its present policy, we confidently pledge our support to the Republican party as it will be, still maintaining the declaration of the Republican State Convention of Illinois of 1871, "That the Republican party, without any new departure, is equal to the correcting of existing abuses and the perfection of needed reforms, and its mission will not have ended until they are accomplished."

Resolved, That we approve of the present Republican Administration; that, in our opinion, its pledges to the people of "honesty and economy" have been faithfully redeemed; that, should General Grant receive the nomination of the Republican party for re-election, we will accord to him our most cordial support, declaring, in the language of Horace Greeley, that "General Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."

Resolved, That our delegates to the Republican State Convention are requested to use their influence to secure the nomination of that gallant soldier and incorruptible statesman, General Richard J. Oglesby, as Governor of Illinois.

The Convention was large and enthusiastic.

Special Despatches to The Chicago Tribune.

EL PASO, Ill., May 17.—The Woodford County Republican Convention assembled here to-day and appointed the following delegates to the State Convention: S. D. Cushing, E. Plank, G. Martin, R. T. Cassel, J. G. Bayne. Resolutions were adopted indorsing Grant, and instructing for Oglesby for Governor, Harlow for Secretary of State, and Lippincott for Auditor.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Congressional Convention at Fairbury: E. A. Wilcox, Joseph A. Cassell, J. M. McCulloch, L. A. Kennear, and T. M. Gardt.

The following resolution was adopted by a strong vote.

Resolved, That our delegates to the Congressional Convention be instructed to cast their votes for John T. Harper as a candidate for Congress, so long as there is, in their judgment, any chance to secure his nomination.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 17.—The Winnebago County Republican Convention was held in this city to-day. There was a full attendance. Resolutions were passed pledging the Republicans of Winnebago County to the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention, in favor of Civil Service Reform, and instructing delegates to the Congressional Convention to vote for William Lathrop, of Rockford. The only excitement was on Congressman, but it was a one-sided contest, and every town in the county but one sent Lathrop delegates. The nomination of Mr. Lathrop is received with considerable enthusiasm, both in this and Boone and McHenry Counties.

Call for a State Convention by the Wisconsin Democracy.

MILWAUKEE, May 17.—The Democratic State Central Committee met in this city to-day. There was a full attendance. They issued a call for the Democratic State Convention to be held in Milwaukee June 13, at which delegates to Baltimore will be chosen. No allusion to the indorsement of Greeley was made in the official deliberations of the Committee, but the feeling on the subject ran high, and there was a large attendance of Democrats from all parts of the State deeply interested in the question.

The President Denies the Story Concerning His Views on Rotation in Office.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—There is authority for denying the truth of the statement that President Grant, in conversation with an Ohio Republican Congressman, recently said in case of his re-election he intended to make a general change of office-holders throughout the country, and as a rule, he did not believe any person who held office during one Administration should be retained during the succeeding one; but it was simply justice to keep all faithful officers until they had served four years. It is denied that the President ever held such conversation.

Texas Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17.—The *Picayune's* Houston (Texas) special says: "The State Republican Convention elected delegates to Philadelphia, with instructions to vote for Grant and Governor Davis. Judge L. D. Evans and A. B. Morton were nominated as candidates for Congress at large."

Miscellaneous.

COLUMBUS, O., May 17.—The Democratic State Committee meets in this city June 28 to fix the time for holding the State Convention.

RELIGIOUS.

Methodist General Conference.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The Methodist General Conference held its fifteenth day's session to-day, Bishop Ames presiding. The Special Committee [illegible] first section provides that Bishops, instead of being paid from profits of the Book Concern, be paid from sums raised by the annual Conferences from congregations, the laity thus directly contributing, and the agents of the Book Concern to be bankers of the fund, and make quadrennial reports. There was a warm debate. Some delegates objected to increasing the collections on the people. The section was adopted.

Bishop Ames returned thanks in behalf of the Bishops for placing them in the right pecuniary relations with the Church.

Section 11, providing for the creation of a permanent fund by donations of legacies and otherwise, the interest from which shall be subject to the order of the General Conference, was adopted.

A Committee was appointed to fill vacancies in the Board of Trustees of the General Conference.

The order of the day, religious services to obtain divine guidance in the selection of a Bishop, was then taken up, and the business portion of the session terminated.

General Synod Reformed Presbyterian Church.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church convened again this morning in Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. Thompson addressed the synod on the binding obligation of the Savior's command to preach the Gospel to every creature. A Committee appointed to prepare a schedule of devotional exercises for each day of the session reported: For Saturday, "Unanimity in prayer necessary to its efficacy." Monday, "How to increase the efficiency of Sunday Schools." Tuesday, "National Reform." Wednesday, "How can the Church influence the community at large to perform aright their civil duties?"

Reports were made by the Northern and Eastern Ohio, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Philadelphia Presbyterys. Delegates from Chicago and Illinois had many interesting facts and incidents to state concerning the effect of the recent great conflagration on the churches. Many had lost their building and equipments entire, and many families had been entirely deprived of their homes, clothing, etc.; but, through the universal charity which manifested itself on the occasion, they were fast resuming their former condition of prosperity and usefulness, and looked forward to a future bright and glorious.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The Synod assembled at 2 p. m., and was addressed by Rev. Thomas C. Boggs, delegate from the United Presbyterian Synod, on the subject of Church union. He spoke of the friendly feeling existing between the United Presbyterian and Reformed Churches, and expressed gratitude that the good work was going on without fear of dissolving. The Moderator responded, saying the delegates reciprocated these sentiments. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Boggs.

A letter from Prof. Harper, of the United Presbyterian Church, was read, stating that that Church had adopted a new version of the Psalms as supplemental to the old. A motion made by Rev. Mr. Woodside to appoint a Committee to report on this subject, whether the new or old version should be recognized, caused considerable debate, after which a motion to postpone the discussion indefinitely was carried, and the Synod adjourned.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

DETROIT, May 17.—In the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church little has been done this morning beyond calling for papers and appointing the Standing Committees in preparation for the real work of the session. In a very neat and happy speech preceding the announcement of the Committees, the Moderator, Dr. Niccolls, stated that he had paid little attention to the former relations of members as Old School and New School men, and urged the importance of disregarding such distinctions hereafter.

At the afternoon session a paper was presented proposing the transfer of the Danville Theological Seminary to San Francisco.

The Committee appointed by the last Assembly to report on the subject of representation in the Assembly, presented an elaborate paper, proposing the election of Commissioners by the Synods upon a method which takes account of the number both of ministers and communicants. A report on the subject of the demission of the ministry, led to an extended and interesting debate, which was not closed at the hour of adjournment. This report is adverse to the demission of the ministerial offices, but provides for the demission of the work of the ministry in certain cases.

Presbyterian Church South.

RICHMOND, Va., May 17.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the South was in session here to-day. Rev. Dr. Welch, of Arkansas was elected Moderator, and Rev. B. P. Bunting, of Texas, clerk. About one hundred delegates are present.

A resolution offered by Colonel J. T. L. Preston, of Lexington, Va., inquiring into the expediency of adopting an optional liturgical service, caused considerable sensation. It was made the special order for Tuesday.

Little Rock, Ark., was designated as the place for holding the next annual meeting.

Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—The Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the State of Ohio adjourned to-night, after three days' session. In the closing session they adopted a constitution for the Gambier Theological Seminaries; also to employ no home missionaries this year, unless the money for their salaries was raised before the time of appointing them.

Indiana Editors in Council.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 17.—Some twenty editors of the Tenth and Eleventh Congressional Districts met here to-day, in a social and business way, on circulation, fixing prices for job work, and to petition the Legislature to fix the rates for legal advertisements; also to make a summer excursion to Put-in-Bay. The next meeting of the Association will be at Mishawaka.

NEW YORK.

Partial Success of the Carpenters' Strike for the Eight-Hour Rule.

The Masons Make Satisfactory Arrangements on the Same Basis.

Fight Between Striking Irishmen and Non-Striking Teutons.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE STRIKES.

NEW YORK, May 17.—It is announced that the strike of the carpenters for eight hours at unchanged wages has substantially succeeded, the employers having for the most part practically yielded to the demand, though not consenting by any formal action. The bosses say they are compelled to give in now, but their time will come with slack work. Not more than fifty striking carpenters met at Masonic Hall this morning, the remainder having gone to work under the new arrangement. The total number of shops in New York, according to the carpenters is 120. The Union during the week has gained 1,200 new members, swelling the total to 2,600. A resolution was passed to-day that in every shop where a man has been discharged on account of the strike others shall leave also. A member who complained that he was assaulted by a policeman while visiting a shop to induce workmen to strike, reported that he appeared before Justice Shandley this morning, and induced the Justice to postpone the hearing of his complaint, as he was not ready with witnesses. The officer accused was in Court, and was placed under bonds for further appearance. It was reported that while Mr. Gibney professed his willingness to grant his men eight hours, two of them refused to ask for the concession, and defied the Society. It was resolved to send a Committee to bring them out. A member of the Amalgamated Society, in reporting the refusal of workmen to join the strike, said that if he had been backed by a sufficiently strong Committee, he would have pulled the men out of the shop. It was reported that in some cases carpenters when visited by the Committees claimed to be working eight hours when they were really working ten, and that three shops were closed at 6 o'clock, and work was afterwards carried on secretly. The strike of the stair-builders is nearly ended, they, too, having been successful in all their demands. A meeting was held this morning, but not more than forty men attended, the rest having resumed work under the eight-hour rule. The only two shops now in opposition are Voorhees', Greenwich street, and Manefoles', Forty-eighth street. Both these establishments are closed.

A RIOT.

This morning, the Irish laborers employed by the Metropolitan Gas Company, foot of East Sixty-second street, struck for the eight-hour rule, and refused to go to work. A large number of the laborers employed at the works are Germans, and these refused to join the strikers, and proceeded with their labors. The Irishmen gathered in force, and undertook to compel the Germans to quit work. A fight ensued, until a large force of police hurried to the scene, and succeeded in quelling the disturbance. The works are guarded to-night by police.

THE MASONS.

A meeting of master masons was held this afternoon at Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, to consider the demands of the bricklayers for eight hours as a day's labor, at the old rate of wages. The Committee appointed to confer with the representatives of the Bricklayers' Unions made the following report: "The Committee of Conference appointed by master masons at a meeting May 14, respectfully report that they held a meeting of conference with Messrs. Browning and Mathews in regard to hours of labor. Messrs. Browning and Mathews asserted that they had full power to act for the Unions of bricklayers, and any arrangement made by them would be strictly adhered to by their several Unions. The Committee proposed that the master masons consent to the eight-hour system of labor on the 1st of July next. It was the opinion of the Committee that the time should be deferred until then, in order to relieve those who had unfinished contracts in hand. The proposition was unanimously agreed to, that the time for adopting the eight-hour system be the 1st of July, and that the same be submitted to the master masons for ratification, and that the wages be $4 per day for eight hours' work. Signed by six master masons." It was unanimously adopted, and the Secretary instructed to inform the representatives of the bricklayers. The master masons will meet again next Monday.

THE PLUMBERS

are busily preparing for their eight-hours strike on Monday.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

The *Express* to-night, treating of the advance in the price of bread yesterday says:

What does the workingman gain by "striking?" What benefit is it to him to put nominally enhanced wages for his labor into one pocket only to be obliged, when he goes home, to take it out of the other to meet the increased prices of the bakers or butchers? What does the carpenter, or joiner, or painter, or plumber, gain by his advance, if it is to be, as it certainly will be, taken out of his pocket in the shape of increased house rent before the year is out? Capitalists happen to be human beings, and one of their weaknesses is not to invest money in speculations that do not pay. Hence they will either cease to build houses at all or let them only for rents that will cover the enhanced cost of labor and material. In the former case the scarcity will send rents up higher than ever. In the latter the same effect will be reached by a different way.

IN WALL STREET.

The situation in financial circles to-day was changed somewhat by telegrams from Washington and London. From Washington the advices were to the effect that the chances for the treaty had improved slightly, and that the House had adopted two amendments to the Tariff bill. One to receive one third of the customs duties in greenbacks, and the other to receive one third in National Bank notes.

From London the report was received that the French Government had sent a special envoy to Prince Bismarck to settle all difficulties, and arrange for the evacuation of French territory by the German soldiers. The effect of these telegrams was to weaken slightly the gold premium, and produce firmer feeling in the share market. In regard to customs duties, if the Government receives two-thirds in paper money, it will have to buy gold to pay interest on the public debt. Nobody expects these amendments to the Tariff bill will be finally passed.

JEREMY GORDON.

That magnificent imposter, Lord Gordon, who succeeded in swindling the confiding Jay Gould out of $50,000 in Erie shares, was in Court again to-day as defendant in Gould's suit. The developments were entertaining. Gordon gave his testimony with all the coolness and ingenuity of another Tichborne. He swore to-day that he is the illegitimate son of a Duke whom he never saw. On being asked his father's name, he declined to answer, saying no gentleman would ask such a question. He testified that he inherited a fortune of three millions, and now owns half a million in United States bonds, half a million in greenbacks, and nearly a million more in other stocks and property abroad, to say nothing of 40,000 acres in Kansas. He admits that he received the Erie shares from Gould to the amount of $500,000, accompanied by $180,000 in greenbacks to reimburse him for the alleged expenditure of a million to keep Gould at the head of the Erie Railway. The fact is abundantly apparent that Gordon has been smart enough to dupe Gould, Tom Scott, and James Gordon Bennett, Jr., and is still maintaining a bold front on his transactions, and his right to be addressed as "My Lord."

EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Excavations for the foundation of the New York tower of the East River bridge are now complete, and the work of filling in began to-day. The ill-feeling on the part of the workmen has disappeared, and labor is plentiful. The caisson will probably be filled within four weeks.

STOCKS.

On the Stock Exchange the early dealings showed an advance in the general list of 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent, and 1 1/2 per cent in Pacific Mail, which ranged between 81 1/2 and 83 1/2. The volume of business was moderate. Late in the afternoon the market fell off a little from the highest point, and closed steady.

MONEY MARKET.

easy at 6 to 7 per cent for the bulk of business, but late in the day exceptional loans were made as low as 3 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

dull and nominally unchanged at 109 1/2 to 109 3/4 for sixty days' sterling.

GOLD

ranged between 114 1/4 and 113 3/4, and closed at 113 7/8. Specie engagements to-morrow, $750,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds closed lower.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 103@103 1/4; Union Pacific, firsts, 92 1/2@92 3/4. Land grants, 80 1/2@80 3/4; Incomes, 85@86.

BREADSTUFFS.

The demand for flour was moderate, with more desire to sell and less favorable news from Europe and liberal offerings. Prices of most grades under $11.00 are firm. At the close the market was lower, especially for grades ranging from $7 to $9. Wheat lower and unsettled; the demand mostly for milling. Dealers are apart in their views. Market closed lower and very unsettled. Shippers hold off.

PORK.

moderately active and steady.

[To The Associated Press.]

DENIAL.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The report that the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions found indictments against Mayor Hall and William M. Tweed is emphatically denied by District Attorney Garvin.

NORWEGIAN ANNIVERSARY.

The Norwegian Society celebrated their National holiday and adoption of the Constitution to-day by a grand festival at East River Park.

PRIZE AWARDED.

Thomas Joseph Tilney, formerly of Cincinnati, the Yale DeForest man of 1870, took the first prize in the Columbia Law School in this city, $250.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The work of filling the caisson of the New York and East River bridge has commenced.

THE CABINET MAKERS.

At a mass meeting of the journeymen cabinet-makers, this evening, a resolution to strike for eight hours' work per day was unanimously carried. The strike will commence on Monday.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.

The sales of paintings contributed by foreign artists to the Chicago relief fund commenced last night. Seventy-six pictures were sold, realizing fair prices. The highest price for a single picture was $1,350 for a painting by Gerome. Some of the most valuable ones presented will be sold to-night.

THE CHARTER VETO.

The effect of Governor Hoffman's second veto of the city charter will be to retain in office all the present city officials, several of whom it was specially designed to get rid of.

THE BOSS CARPENTERS.

At the meeting some 259 boss carpenters to-night it was resolved that on and after Monday May 20th, they concede nine hours to be a days work without any reduction from the present wages for a day; and that on and after November 1st they concede eight hours as a days work without any reduction from the present wages for a day. And that on and after November 1st, they concede eight hours as a days work at the present wages. A committee was appointed to communicate the result to the men.

BRUTAL MASSACRE.

Seventeen Persons Belonging to a Wagon Train Burned to Death by a Mixed Band of Indians, Mexicans, and Negroes.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—A report has been received at the War Department giving the details of a massacre by Indians, Mexicans, and negroes combined, of persons in charge of a train of supplies *en route* to Fort Stockton, at Howard's Wells, near old Fort Lancaster. Facts as reported to General Augur by Colonel Merritt, of the Ninth Cavalry, under date 29th April, from Fort Clark, are given as follows: On the 20th inst., I arrived with cavalry, my command, at Howard's Wells, a few hours too late to prevent one of the most horrible massacres that has ever been perpetrated on the frontier. A Mexican train, loaded with United States commissary stores, on its way from San Antonio to Fort Stockton, was attacked by Indians, plundered, and burned. All the people with the train, seventeen souls in all, were killed or wounded, except one woman. My command buried eleven bodies and brought three wounded men and one woman into this post. Before arriving at the burning train, the first intimation we had of the horrible disaster was the charred and blackened corpses of some of the poor victims, but no one was alive to tell the horrors of the affair. I supposed up to this time that Captain Sheridan, with the infantry of my command, was in camp at Howard's Well, about a mile from the scene of the massacre, and while at some distance from the point, the smoke of the burning wagons, mistaken for his camp fires, confirmed me in this belief. I knew at least that a Sergeant and four men were at the Well in charge of forage. The command moved rapidly toward the Well, when the Sergeant in charge of the detachment at that point was met, and pointed out the course the Indians had taken with the stolen animals belonging to the train. In less time than it takes to relate it, the trail was found, and a rapid pursuit at once made by Companies A and H of the Ninth Cavalry, commanded respectively by Captain Cooney and Lieutenant Vincent. After following the trail some seven or eight miles, the cavalry came upon the Indians in force, on the summit of a steep and almost impassable bluff. Here a sharp fight occurred, in which I regret to say that Lieutenant Vincent fell mortally wounded while bravely leading and attempting to control his men. He died shortly after returning to camp, about 10 o'clock that night. Captain Cooney was painfully, though not seriously, injured by his horse falling while moving at a rapid gait. He, however, remounted and retained his command. The men of his company behaved very well, but being in great part recruits, without experience in Indian fighting, which was the case in Company H to still greater extent, they squandered their ammunition. Lack of ammunition made a protracted pursuit of the Indians impracticable.

A woman who escaped reports that six Indians were killed in the fight. Words fail to convey an idea of the sickening atrocities committed by the demons who overpowered the train. The men, several of them, were taken alive, tied to wagons, and burned. An old woman was carried some distance from the place of attack and then shot and scalped. Her grandchild had its ears cut off, was scalped, and had its brains dashed out, while her daughter, the mother of the child, who witnessed it all, as also the death of her husband at the train, was carried off by the fiends. More than one poor wretch crawled from the burning wagons after the ropes which bound them had burned off, only to burn to blackened unrecognizable masses, with their charred hands and faces raised in positions of entreaty. The train had nine men with it. The remainder of the party were women and children. It is feared that one woman was taken away by the band, though it is possible that she, as well as the body unaccounted for, was burned to ashes with the wagons. It is reported that the band consisted of from 125 to 150 and was composed of Indians, Mexicans, and deserters from the army. A number of arms and supplies of ammunition were taken from the train by the band before burning it—how many arms I cannot say. It was the supply which was lately sent from the arsenal at San Antonio to Fort Stockton.

General Augur, in his report, expresses the opinion that the Indians came from Mexico, and this belief is sustained by the fact that Mexicans and deserters from colored regiments were with them, such deserters universally escaping into Mexico.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The area of cloud and rain will extend eastward over the South Atlantic, Middle and New England States, with a falling barometer and southerly to easterly winds to-night. A rising barometer, westerly to northerly winds, and clearing up weather, will extend eastward over the upper lake region and Ohio Valley to-night, and probably over the Gulf States, and western portion of the South Atlantic and Middle States on Saturday. Dangerous winds not anticipated.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Wm B. Warren Lodge No. 209 A. F. & A. M.—Special communication this Saturday evening at 8 o'clock in Lessing Hall, No. 12 North Clinton-st., for work on the E. A. Degree. By order of W. M.
SAM'L C. SMITH, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

Chicago Lodge No. 55, I. O. O. F., will meet this Saturday evening at the Hall, northeast corner of Madison and Halsted-sts. A full attendance is requested.
ALBERT HELLER, N. G.

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Chicago, Ill., May 17, 1872. R. L. HENRY.

A CARD.
As one Mike Roth has circulated slanderous falsehoods concerning me—among said falsehoods accusing me of causing him pecuniary damage in the shop in which we were lately associated—I take this method of informing all concerned or interested that said slanders and accusations are entirely false and without foundation, being solely the promptings of a personal ill will, as is partially proved by the remark made by him concerning myself, "He has got to leave the shop." G. E. SCHWINDT. N. B. Can now be found with Wm. A. Hellick, at the Sherman House Barber Shop.

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In the world. Also, a large assortment of all kinds of IMPORTED LIQUORS, WINES AND CIGARS. Our Branch Store at No. 143 Twenty-second-st. will be continued under the superintendence of Mr. John A. Harper.
Chicago, May 11, 1872.

REMOVAL.
The Fourth National Bank now occupy their new quarters in the Nevada Block, on the southwest corner of Washington and Franklin-sts.

WYOMING.

Lo! the Poor Indian, in Trouble.

Washakie's Band of Snakes Starving, and Reported Surrounded by Sioux and Arapahoes.

Letter from Indian Agent Irwin—History of the Snake Tribe.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTIC, Wyoming Ter., May 7.

News of a very painful nature has reached here from

WASHAKIE'S BAND OF SHOSHONEE INDIANS.

It will be remembered, as announced in this correspondence, that they left their Agency, on Little Wind River, over a month ago, and moved up Big Wind River 75 miles, to hunt for buffalo. Not finding any game, they followed up the Wind River, crossed over the Owl Creek Mountains, and thence into the Big Horn country. Washakie's people were starving, and he had no choice but to continue on until he found buffalo. His line of march brought him into the Sioux country, and exposed him to great danger; but the necessities of his people compelled him not to count the danger of obtaining food in an enemy's territory.

Following the buffalo-tracks, the Snakes (English for Shoshonee) pushed on until they came near the Musclesbell, where they found plenty of game. All went well for a few days, when, one morning, three Snakes out hunting on foot, saw several suspicious-looking Indians on a hill-top. Two of the Snakes wished to return at once to camp; but the third, a famous warrior, pushed on alone, and his companions saw him ascend the hill. He had reached the crest. Suddenly

THE WAR WHOOP OF THE ARAPAHOES

was heard, and, in a moment, the unfortunate Snake was surrounded, knocked down, and scalped. The other Indians made their escape to the camp and gave the alarm. Washakie at once sallied out with a strong party, but found only the dead body of his warrior, the Arapahoes having gone off in a northerly direction. The Chief, hearing that large bodies of hostile Sioux and Arapahoes were between his camp and the Agency, fell back toward Wind River to save his village, and this brought him again into a country where there is no game, and but little grass for his animals. Hundreds of Washakie's ponies, it is said, have died of starvation, and the tribe is literally on foot. Dr. James Irwin, the Agent of the Snakes, has addressed a letter to the commanding officer of Camp Stambaugh, in which he gives a full account of the situation of the Shoshonees. Their condition does, indeed, seem to be pitiable. I am permitted to make the following extract from

DR. IRWIN'S LETTER:

Feeling uneasy about the Shoshonee Indians, I sent McAdam to hunt their village on the 9th of April. He returned on the 22d, and stated that he left their camp, some distance up the Musselshell, on the morning of the 18th; that he saw the trail of about twenty hostile Indians as he approached Washakie's camp; that the Shoshonees had seen the enemy, and know them to be Arapahoes. They had killed one Shoshonee. There was no game in the vicinity of the camp, and the Indians were living principally on roots. Washakie was considerably discouraged. His men would not go out to hunt, and the Arapahoes would keep the game away from them. He said that he could move where he wished, but they would starve him out.

When McAdam struck the Wind River, on his way back, he discovered a large trail, moving, as he thought, in the direction of the Crow country.

The Indians around Washakie's camp are, no doubt, a scout of the same band, and the main body may be moving after buffalo, or, when notified of the Shoshonee camp, will cover it.

McAdam thought the main trail indicated over a hundred. I think it very likely that this is the party that came in this direction six or eight weeks ago.

I do not think they can whip Washakie, but they may trouble him badly in procuring subsistence.

I do not know that there can be anything done for him; but I have reported the case to Captain Garry, and submit this report to you also.

Yours, &c., JAMES IRWIN,
United States Indian Agent.

Since this letter was written, a report has reached here that Washakie and his band

ARE SURROUNDED BY SIOUX, CHEYENNES, AND ARAPAHOES,

and his camp is in a state of siege. I cannot trace this rumor to any authentic source, but it is generally believed. As if to give color to it, the military authorities are very active, and the post commanders of both Camp Stambaugh and Camp Brown are using their utmost exertions to reach Washakie. The troops from Stambaugh are cut off from the Wind River country by numerous high streams, now impassable. Yesterday, a cavalry scout of three men were sent down, but only got ten miles out, when they returned and reported that they could not get across the Beaver. Whether Captain Torry has been able to reach the beleaguered Indian camp, I do not know, as there is now no communication between this place and the valley of the Wind River.

THE HISTORY OF THE SNAKE INDIANS

is one of uncommon interest. They first saw white men in 1806, when Lewis and Clarke visited their country, on Jefferson's Fork of the Missouri. Lewis had found, far down the Big Muddy, in a village of the Minnetarees, an Indian woman named Sacajawea, who told him she belonged to a tribe that lived many days' travel to the west, and that she had been captured by the Minnetarees in a battle fought by them with her people the year before. Lewis bought her of her captors, and she became his guide. At the mouth of Jefferson Fork she showed Lewis and Clarke where the battle had taken place; and, on the third day after entering the Fork, the discoverers came upon some of her tribe. The first Snakes seen ran away in alarm and hid in the hills; but Lewis continued on towards their great village, and, when near it, succeeded in capturing two women who were out gathering berries. They sat down to await death; but Lewis raised them up, showed them they had nothing to fear, and, when they took a little courage and held up their heads, he gave them beads, a pewter looking-glass each, some feathers, and painted their faces with vermilion,—at which they were greatly pleased. He then sent them on in advance toward the village, to show he was friendly, and recommenced his march. He had not gone far when sixty mounted warriors appeared in his front, prepared for battle. Lewis sent forward the women to show their presents, and a parley ensued. In a few moments, the Chief advanced, spread down his blanket, and sat upon it, to show he was friendly. Then he came up to Lewis, who was sitting upon his blanket, raised him up, kissed him upon his cheek, and shook hands; after which the whole cavalcade set out for the village.

When about two miles from the Indian town, they were met by a vast concourse of people, among whom was Cameahwait, the great Chief or King, borne upon the shoulders of twelve carriers. He descended from his litter, made a speech of welcome to the white men, and removed his moccasins from his feet, which signifies: "If I am false to you, may I go barefooted forever,"—the most terrible punishment that could befall any one on the thorny plains.

Lewis and his party were treated with great hospitality in the village, and the White Chief was given a new leathern lodge filled with soft furs, and six young Indians to wait upon him. Cameahwait came in state to smoke with his visitors, and pressed them to stay as long as they wished.

When Lewis returned to his boats, the King, with his whole village, went with him to the river to see the "water horses." The Snake Indians then, as near as Lewis could ascertain,

NUMBERED 13,000 SOULS,

and spread over the Upper Plattes and roamed along Green, Bear, Sweetwater, Colorado, and the Wind Rivers. Their neighbors were: South, the Camanches; west, the Blackfeet; north, the Dakotas; east, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. They were at war with all of these tribes, and also with the Pawnees, down the Missouri, and their neighbors, the Minnetarees.

Schoolcraft thought the Snakes were one of the original stocks of Rocky Mountain Indians; but he was in error, as they are clearly

A BRANCH OF THE CAMANCHES.

Their language is the same; and such authorities as General Alvord, Colonel Cady, and Mr. Belden sustain me in the opinion that the Snakes belong to the Camanche family. The separation between the Camanches and Snakes, according to Mr. Belden, took place about the year 1780.

Lewis found the Snakes poor, but extremely hospitable. They lived in a rugged country, subsisting upon roots and fish, but were brave and of dignified manners.

In 1845, the Snakes were again divided into Root-Eaters and Bannocks, and the main body of the tribe then lived in Utah and Colorado.

In 1850, the Snakes had again subdivided, and flourished under the names of Root-Eaters, Buffalo-Eaters, Honey-Eaters, and Bannocks. General Fremont found them in 1846 on the Sweetwater, Green River, and the Plattes. He laid down on the maps the territory at the mouth of the Big Sandy as "War Ground of the Snakes and Sioux,"—the lands so marked being 192 miles in extent. The Snake lands then were 750 miles long and 500 miles wide.

For many years, the Snakes were

THE MOST HOSTILE INDIANS ON THE PLAINS,

going to war with the whites when the emigrants began to cross their hunting-grounds to California, in 1849. As Mr. Belden remarks, "From the Sweetwater to the Great Salt Lake Basin, the road is marked with graves of people slain by Snake warriors. Here, on the lonely plain, they killed a straggler; there, by the little stream, they surprised an encampment; yonder, by the gorge, they pounced down upon a train, and slaughtered men, women, and children." One peculiarity of Snake warfare was, that these Indians early learned the efficiency of the *charge*, and, sword or pistol in hand, would sweep down upon a train, and sabre or shoot all the drivers before resistance could be made.

In 1863, a portion of the Snakes having gone to war, General Conner, with the Second Regiment of California Volunteers, surprised them on Bear River, and

KILLED NEARLY THE WHOLE BAND.

The Snakes at present are divided into Ho-can-dik-ara (Lake-Diggers), the Tooka-rik-ara (Sheep-Eaters), Aga-dik-ara (Salmon-Eaters), and Hool-sa-tik-ara (Buffalo-Eaters). The first-named inhabit Salt Lake Valley; the second, Salmon River; the third, Snake River, and the fourth, Wind River.

It is this latter band that is now in trouble. It is, perhaps, as large as all the other bands put together, and numbers fully one-half of all the Snakes on the Plains. Beside the Snakes, there are

THE BANNOCKS,

their ancient allies, and who have always lived with them. Of the Bannocks, there are two bands,—one led by Tyndale, and the other by Otter Beard. The first-named roams in Idaho, and the second with Washakie, on Wind River. But few of the Bannocks, however, are with Washakie at present, they having disagreed with their Chief this spring, and most of them gone off to Fort Hall, and to the northern band under Tyndale. Otter Beard, with a dozen or fifteen lodges (all that adhered to him), has gone to Fort Bridger. Who the Bannocks are, or where they originally came from, I cannot ascertain with any reasonable degree of certainty; but Mr. Belden, after examining their language, skulls, and customs, said they were most probably a branch of the Sioux family. The Bannocks have lived with the Snakes for many, many years, and the two tribes are largely intermarried, though they speak different languages and live in separate villages.

Three or four years ago, Commissioners appointed by the President set aside

A RESERVATION FOR THE SNAKES AND BANNOCKS.

It is described as beginning at the middle of the divide between the waters of Sweetwater and the waters of Wind River; running thence west, along the divide and the crest of Wind River Mountains, to a longitude of North Fork of Wind River; thence north to North Fork, and up the same thirty miles: thence east to the south bank of Owl Creek, and down Owl Creek to its mouth; thence south to the middle of the divide, the point of beginning. This tract is 90 miles wide, and 110 long, and embraces within its boundaries the very best lands in the Territory of Wyoming. The great Miners' Delight Mine and the City of Hamilton are on the reservation, and more than thirty farmers have settled along the Popoagies and in Wind River Valley, which is forty miles within the lines of the reservation.

THE PRESENT CHIEF OF THE SNAKES,

Washakie, is a man of fine appearance and rare good sense. He is 60 years old, but active and brave as a lion. He is constantly at war with the Sioux, Arapahoes, and Cheyennes; and hardly a year passes but he fights two or three battles with his old enemies. If, as is reported, these ancient foes of the Snakes have at last got them foul, they will not leave a man, woman or child alive to tell the story of the massacre.

Last year, the Government built an Agency in the Little Wind River Valley for the Snakes and Bannocks, and General Auger sent Captain Torry, of the Thirteenth Infantry, with a company of soldiers, to guard it. There is no game near the Agency, which is on Little Wind River, and every spring the Snakes go up Big Wind River to kill buffalo. They were on their usual spring hunt when the disaster reported befell them. Washakie has hosts of friends here among the whites, and every one speaks of him in terms of praise. We shall wait with anxiety to hear that Washakie has made his escape into the Crow country, the only outlet for him, or that the troops have reached his camp and delivered him from his enemies. Washakie has with him

ABOUT ONE THOUSAND SOULS,

mostly women and children; still, on a pinch, he ought to be able to muster 300 warriors.

Washakie has been a firm and consistent friend of the whites ever since he ceased from war, years ago; but his Indians

ARE IDLE AND IMPROVIDENT CREATURES.

Last fall Dr. Irwin, their Agent, issued to them one hundred head of beef cattle and an immense quantity of flour; and, while the beef and flour lasted, they lay idly in camp, and would neither hunt nor fish. Had they husbanded their supplies and wisely took thought of the morrow, they would have had plenty of provisions to last them through the cold weather until the grass grew, when the spring game would have come in. Hundreds of elk have, within the past few days, made their appearance on the Wind Rivers and Beavers, and, if the Indians were here now, they could easily get enough meat to last them for months.

It is a noticeable fact that, of the 1,700 Indians under Washakie during the past two years, *not one* of them has gone to farming, although some of the best farming lands of Wyoming are on their reservation, and farms have been opened all around them. This does not speak well for Mr. Lo's agricultural proclivities.

AARON ABOUT.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The fourteenth Illinois State Sunday School Convention will be held at Aurora, June 18, 19, and 20.

—The Democratic editors who shall meet at Peoria, June 12, will be taken on an excursion up the Illinois River to Henry, to see the dam-lock.

—Benjamin Coultas has received a $6,000 verdict in the Scott County Circuit Court against the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, for injuries received on that road.

—The Knoxville *Republican* says:

The superabundance of rain during the past ten days in this section, has awakened a fear that the prediction of old settlers that this will be a wet season, being the seventh year, will be realized. As yet, however, with the exception of retarding corn planting, no serious damage has been done, and the crops planted are growing finely.

—The Western Cutlery Works, at Ottawa, will have an increased capital from $25,000 to $100,000.

—Colonel Cushman and C. H. Force now own a controlling interest in the Ottawa water-power, and have assurances that Eastern manufacturers will locate mills of large capacity,—some of them the present season.

—The Board of Trade and the Citizens' Association, at Quincy, have consolidated.

—A burglar, last Monday night, took a $150 watch and some money from the residence of George G. Terry, Circuit Clerk, at Winchester.

—Edward Hitchcock was drowned at Oregon, Ogle County, Sunday evening, and the body had not, on Tuesday, been recovered. Hitchcock was aged 25, and leaves a wife and child.

—At Jacksonville, Wednesday, Mat. Stacy, aged 14, was shot in the abdomen by the accidental discharge of a Smith & Wesson pistol, which he was putting in his pocket. The boy will recover.

—Hosea H. Funk has sold his farm of 640 acres, a few miles northwest of Shelbyville, for $27,000. The purchasers are a company of Quakers from Indiana.

WISCONSIN.

The residence of A. A. McDonnell, railroad contractor, at Sparta, was burned on Wednesday. Loss, $5,000.

—Late rains have greatly improved crop prospects around Green Bay.

—The annual meeting of the Wisconsin Woollen Manufacturers' Association was held in Milwaukee, the 14th and 15th, and adjourned to meet again in September, during State Fair week. The following officers were elected: President, Richard Stout, Waukesha; Vice President, J. W. Hutchinson, Appleton; Secretary and Treasurer, W. G. Cutler, Milwaukee. The following are the principal figures: No. of woollen mills, 54; No. of sets, 105; the clip of the State of Wisconsin for 1871, amounted to 4,620,000; pounds of fleece wool manufactured last year, 1,620,000; full capacity, if run constantly, 2,320,000.

—The line of the Green Bay & Lake Railway is now being permanently located westward from New London.

—The Baraboo *Republic* predicts the early return home of Colonel A. G. Malloy, defeated for Mayor of Jefferson, Texas.

IOWA.

T. M. Atherton, of the Mitchell County *Press*, is mentioned for Circuit Judge.

—The Sioux City *Journal* predicts that, within half-a-dozen years, that place will be a radiating point for ten lines of railroad.

—Thieves went through the Iowa Central House, at Clinton, last Wednesday night, and the guests count up their losses about $700.

—The Vinton *Eagle* names C. H. Conklin, of that place, for Congress, in the new Fifth District.

—The Mason City *Republican* states that the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad has leased the Austin branch of their road to the Central of Iowa, for the term of twenty years.

—W. W. Copeland, editor of the *Chronicle*, has been appointed Postmaster at Malvern. He is for Grant.

—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has presented $10,000 to the widow of Leo Carper, the Division Superintendent, who was killed by an accident, near Burlington, some time ago. Mr. C. lost his life through no fault of the Company. Who says this corporation has no soul?

INDIANA.

At Indianapolis, Wednesday evening, A. C. Cutting, a blind man, was run over by a street-car, and instantly killed.

—The Indianapolis *News* has discovered a driver of a milk-wagon in that city who has fallen heir to $150,000, left him by a wealthy German, on account of kindly acts of attention.

—George H. Knapp, Postmaster and Administration editor at Paoli, having pocketed about $2,500 of public money and decamped, has been traced to New Orleans, and up the river again to Evansville, drinking and gambling heavily, but eluding arrest.

MICHIGAN.

Eleven Detroit manufacturers made, during the quarter ending April 30, 3,371,379 cigars.

—The Detroit *Free Press* says:

A resident of Chicago named Steadman, having some difficulty with his wife, stole the two children away from the house Monday, and came on to Detroit. He left a note to his wife stating that he intended to desert her, and that he was going to New Orleans. His brother-in-law struck his trail and arrived in Detroit Tuesday night, but did not find Steadman and the children until yesterday, they being at an obscure hotel. There was a rumpus when the two met, both drawing revolvers, and it looked for a time if some one was to be killed. The result was that all went back together. Steadman was swing his relative money, and was threatened with arrest if he did not return to Chicago.

—Three sons of David Case, of Hetford, Genesee County, were last week found dead in the fields, where they had eaten wild parsnip.

—James Dempsey, a Roman Catholic priest, was, on Wednesday, fined $5, in the Detroit Police Court, for a bad drunk.

—George Wright, who was shot, May 4, by Elizabeth Gardner, at a Detroit house of ill fame, died, the 15th inst., and the woman is held for manslaughter.

MINNESOTA.

The Minneapolis oil mill has engaged the seed from 14,000 acres of flax this year.

—The Duluth *Tribune* says:

The contracts let by the Northern Pacific for the building of docks and dredging at Duluth, are the largest contracts of the kind ever let on this continent, if not in the world. The amount of solid and substantial docking which is under contract, to be completed this year, is 5,000 feet, while the dredging to be done during the same period will reach 600,000 cubic yards. To perform this immense amount of excavation will require the services of eight powerful dredges during the coming summer and fall. Only three dredges are here now; but the contractors, Messrs. Williams & Upham, and Messrs. Dodge, Moses & Co., have agreed to have five more on the ground just as soon as they can be brought here.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Joss sticks and dried bugs are admitted free of duty under the new tariff.

—The sword of Sobiesky rusts in the domicile of Mr. Carson, of Sumter.

—Governor Caldwell, of North Carolina, has just pardoned out of the Penitentiary a convict who died about six years ago.

—An English law compels a married woman, if she has money or the means of making it, and her lord has none, to support him, be he ever so worthless, that the expense of his keeping may not come upon the parish.

—A new style of ear-ring is composed of three hoops, one within the other, the first ring being studded with small diamonds, the second ring with pearls, and the third with turquoises.

—If an icicle forty-five miles in diameter were thrust toward the sun with the velocity of light, say 12,000,000 miles a minute, it could never touch the sun, but it would melt as fast as it came. If this is true, the experiment might as well be abandoned first as last.

—A Bangor, Me., prohibitionist was recently discussing the liquor law, and strongly urged its strict enforcement. To emphasize his remarks, he gesticulated with his umbrella, whereupon a black bottle fell to the pavement with a crash, and the odor of "Old Bourbon" was diffused around. That closed the argument.

—A touching incident is reported from Chattanooga, Tenn. An utter stranger called on a respectable farmer, last week, and asked him if his house had not been robbed during the war. The farmer replied that it had. "I," said the stranger, "was one of a marauding party that did it. I took a little silver locket." "That locket," said the farmer, bursting into tears, "had been worn by my dear, dead child." "Here it is," replied the stranger, visibly affected; "I am rich; let me make restitution: here are $20 for your little son." He gave the farmer a $50 bill, and received $30 in change. He then wrung the farmer's hand warmly and left. The farmer has since dried his tears and loaded his shot-gun. The $50 bill was bad.

—On the Hoosac Tunnel, Massachusetts, 18,971 feet have been opened, and 6,000 feet remain to be opened.

—The sale of 77 acres of land, two miles and over from Summit street, for $92,000 is much remarked upon by the Toledo press.

—We know of a poet who wishes to go into the obituary business, because he thinks he can excel. Judging from his first effort we believe he is right. Here is a specimen of what he can do:

Here lies the body of Matthew Penn,
When did he die? of what? I can't tell!
He died on Wednesday of a wen;
Then ask no more; he wore it well.

Here lies the corpse of Patience Doe
Who bore through life a cancer;
She always smiled—yet wished to go;
It did no good to lance her.

—The losses by the burning of the village of Somerset, Pa., aggregate $1,000,000, and the insurances are placed at $60,000. The fire originated in a stable in front of the Keim Foundry, at 4 p. m. on Thursday. In a few minutes the two adjoining stables were in a blaze, and the unusually violent wind blowing at the time in a few minutes carried sparks and blazing shingles over the business portion of the town, and the fire became general. Scarcely anything was saved, the complete destruction effected being one remarkable feature.

—Philadelphia papers complain of lack of water-supply.

—The paper-mill of Hodgeman & Palser, at Fort Edward, N. Y., was burned, last Thursday. Loss, $100,000.

—Anna Dickinson is fond of dress, and wears rich materials made up simply after the prevailing style, without extravagant ornamentation. She wears two costly diamond rings, and one seal ring. She can well afford these indulgences, for her receipts from lecturing are simply enormous.

—Mrs. S. B. Lowe, of Chattanooga, Tenn., has presented to Washington and Lee University a pair of tongs, formerly the property of General Trumbull, of Connecticut, and with which General Washington had often (or might have often) lighted his pipe, smoking in company with his host.

—On Wednesday of last week, a duel was fought at New Orleans, between two young journalists of that city—Mr. J. Pascama Domenech, of the *Bee*, and Mr. J. Noblom, of *L'Avenir*. They fought with pistols at ten paces. The first fire was ineffectual, but in the second Mr. Noblom was slightly wounded in the region of the stomach. The bullet was safely extracted, the seconds declared the wounded honor satisfied, a general hand-shaking followed, and all left the ground happy.

A Female Navigator.

From the New York Herald, May 14.

The latest heroine who has come before the public is Mrs. Clifford, of Stockton, Maine, who has just brought to port the brig Abbie Clifford, after enduring the vicissitudes of weather, health, and climate. The Abbie Clifford is a brig owned by Clifford Smith, and others, that left Pernambuco on the 27th of March, bound for New York, with a cargo of sugar. While at Pernambuco the yellow fever was at its height, and the crew were all taken sick, and the steward, T. T. Fay, of Stockton, Maine, died. The rest of the crew recovered, and, after getting a clean bill of health, they started homeward bound. Before they had been many days at sea the pestilence broke out afresh, and the first victim seized was a seaman of the name of Gustave Johnson, who eventually succumbed, and was buried on the 1st of April. The Captain, a native of Stockton, Maine, of the name of Clifford, was then taken sick and died on the 5th of April, and on the 9th of the same month, the first officer, Allen Smith, of Steep Falls, Maine, also fell a victim to the same disease. It was at this time that the energy of woman was brought to light, for Mrs. Clifford, who had also been confined to her bed by yellow fever, on the death of her husband came out on deck and undertook to navigate the ship. Mrs. Clifford is a woman of small stature, pleasing face lit up with a pair of sparkling eyes, radiant with intelligence and fire. When the time came that she was called upon to preserve the lives of those on board, she was found equal to the task, and nobly did her duty. On the voyage home, Mrs. Clifford was assisted by Mr. Hitchborn, of Stockton, Me., the second mate, an intelligent boy, who quickly learnt from her the rudiments of navigation and proved of invaluable assistance during the voyage home. They crossed the line on the 6th of April and met with favorable weather up to Cape Hatteras, where they fell in with heavy weather. Here the seamanship of the second-mate was brought into requisition, and, encouraged by the presence of the late Captain's wife, who was always on deck, they passed through the storm with only some trifling damages.

The Abbie Clifford arrived off Staten Island on Sunday evening, and is still in Quarantine owing to the yellow fever. As soon as the vessel comes up to a dock, Mrs. Clifford will return to her friends at Stockton, Me., carrying with her the heartfelt gratitude of the seamen of the Abbie Clifford, who owe their lives to her energy and presence of mind.

A Girl Killed by a Youth, at the Instigation of Her Father.

A correspondent of the Scottsboro *Herald*, writing from Estell's Fork, Ala., says: "For the last eighteen months or two years there have been various difficulties and considerable wrangling between the families of Riley Burk and his sisters-in-law and cousin Mary Burk, owing to an improper intimacy existing between the parties. Annie Burk, the wife of Riley Burk, after bearing the wrongs she had sustained by them until further forbearance ceased to be a virtue, concluded to have the inamorata of her husband severely and justly punished,—instigated her children and others of the immediate neighborhood, amounting to eight in all, to proceed to the house of this woman, on the 24th inst., at night, to chastise her for the many wrongs she had suffered. Her husband, being apprised of their intentions, gave warning of their coming, and concealed himself under the floor of this woman's house, armed with a gun himself, and arming Obadiah Burk, a youth, son of this woman, with a pistol. On the approach of the party, Riley Burk ran out from under the floor presenting his gun, which was wrenched out of his hand by some of the party, he hallooing at the same time to this boy, Obadiah Burk, to shoot, accompanied with an oath, which he did by shooting through a crack of the house, killing Mary Burk, a daughter of Riley Burk, which produced great excitement and consternation throughout the neighborhood.

On the 20th, the crowd that had gone to this woman's house, went before S. G. Grimmett, a Justice of the Peace of this District, submitted themselves, and demanded an investigation of the affair. No one appearing for the State, the parties were released. A warrant was then obtained of the above-named Justice of the Peace for the arrest of Riley Burk, as being accessory to the murder of his daughter. He vamoosed the ranche, and is yet at large. All efforts will be made for his arrest, as the citizens are fearfully aroused at the deed.

CUNDURANGO.

In order to get reliable information in relation to the curative qualities of Cundurango, Prof. E. Andrews, of the Chicago Medical College, wrote, a year or more ago, to several leading physicians in Ecuador, where the tree or shrub grows, asking the results of their experience in regard to it. Some of the replies which he has received will be published in the forthcoming number of the Chicago *Medical Examiner*. From the proof-sheets we are permitted to make the following extract; The first letter is from the Surgeon-in-Chief of the Army of Ecuador, Dr. Oblonoxato Auriboje, and is as follows:

GUAYAQUIL, Jan. 12, 1872.

Senor Dr. Edmund Andrews:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to answer your valuable letter of Nov. 15, last year. The reason why I did not do it by return steamer was because I had been absent from Guayaquil for thirty days.

Concerning cundurango, I can assure you that it is a very efficacious remedy in the syphilitic affection of the mucous membrane; in several diseases of the skin, especially the herpetic; in several eczemas, and in most of the diseases which arise from impure blood.

In rheumatism it is a powerful recourse, especially in the fibrous and muscular forms, after first having suitably prepared the patient.

In cancerous diseases it is a powerful alterative—above all, if the disease is not very old. Of cases of radical cure I only know two—one a cancer of the tongue, whose history you will see in the periodical *El Nacional*, No. 160, and the other a case of cancer (not ulcerated) of the right breast — terminated successfully by the use of cundurango. Great improvements of ulcerated cancers are seen every day. To-day I have a case of enormous cancer of the right breast. That the progress of the disease has stopped is indubitable. It is about eight months old. It seems as if the action of the medicine is more certain in young persons than in subjects of old age. In external cases I make use of local applications of different preparations of cundurango. Internally I have used infusion, and experience has shown me that it is the best mode for use.

I shall have much honor in communicating in the future all relating to scientific works on cundurango. Yours truly,

OBLONOXATO AURIBOJE, M. D.,
Surgeon-in-Chief of the Army.

We quote next from the letter of Dr. Augustin Ruiz, of Loja. This town, Loja, is the capital of a Province of the same name in the heart of the Andes, and is in the region where the cundurango grows, and where its qualities were first experimented on:

LOJA, Jan. 14, 1872.

Professor Edmund Andrews:

DEAR SIR: I have received, on the 6th inst., your most valuable letter of November last year, wishing me to communicate to you my opinion of the efficacy of cundurango in the treatment of syphilis and cancer, together with some of the facts which have come under my own observation. In reply to this I shall state the following:

The cundurango was only known in this country as a poison, with which dogs were killed, until a woman,—whose husband, 50 years of age, who was suffering with constitutional syphilis, from which almost his whole body, and especially his face, was ulcerated—wishing to get rid of him, resolved to kill him with the plant in question, and began to give him a decoction of it under the pretext that it was a remedy which she had been advised to use for him. The poor old man took his first portion, which his wife hoped would settle him. But seeing that her object was not accomplished, and attributing the bad result to a too small dose, she continued to administer to him daily. But, to her great surprise, at the end of eight days her husband commenced to get better rapidly, and at the end of one month he was completely cured. The husband, on the other hand, was also surprised at having recovered from a disease which he had had two or three years, and with which he had expected to die, and he asked his wife what the so miraculous remedy was which had produced in him such a famous cure. She disclosed to him that it was cundurango which she had given him, and which had done him so much good. This, sir, is the origin of this discovery. Since then the town, which was overflown with syphilis, has known this remedy, and it has never failed yet during a period of about forty years. I have used it for about six years in more than thirty cases of tertiary syphilis, and in none has it failed to produce a radical cure in less than forty days.

Chronic rheumatism, and some kinds of incipient paralysis dependent on the same, have been treated and cured by cundurango, and with good result. I have administered it in two cases of this disease, and in both obtained the most happy results.

As to its cancerous action I can say nothing, as I have not tried it in this disease, no well confirmed case of this kind having ever presented itself to me. But let me tell you that this remedy acts as an alterative in all diseases of the skin modifying and curing most of them. This is all that I, as a physician, have observed about cundurango.

Your most obedient servant,

AUGUSTIN RUIZ.

The last letter is from Dr Jose Maria Eguiguren, brother of the Governor of the province of Loja. Dr. Eguiguren was the first physician to experiment on the article, and though he afterward abandoned his practice to go into political life, his reports were the means of causing Prof. Casares and Surgeon General Auriboje to take up the investigation. The Doctor says that the Indians, from whom he first obtained the remedy, use with it another plant, which very powerfully increases its efficacy. Of this other plant he gives no description, and the specimens which he promised have not yet arrived.

LOJA, Feb. 3, 1872.

Senor Dr. Edmund Andrews:

DEAR SIR: When, at the receipt of your favor last year, I did not answer it immediately, it was because I wanted to give you an exact account of all the observations in regard to cundurango which I had made in my practice. Know that it is the terrible whip which the human species has against the syphilitic diseases; likewise against the cancerous affections, in certain cases of which all the resources of the art have proved so insufficient; also, in diseases of a rheumatic character; in various neuralgias, otalgias, cutaneous diseases, and in many of those which arise from impure blood. Although it has proved a specific in so great evils, it nevertheless gives excellent results in others—for instance, in dysentery of a putrid character. Unfortunately, a criminal fraud has given discredit to this so famous plant. There have been introduced in the market others of various families in excessive quantity, and of much inferior quality to that which has been made use of in our observations. Like the cinchona, it has been wished that all varieties should enjoy the same reputation. There are recognized in our regions five varieties of cundurango: 1st. The red, which, although very scarce, is superior in activity to all the others; 2d. The yellow, which also is very scarce; and the three others, which only differ by their fruit, are found in great quantities. As we owe this discovery to the natives of our soil, these have also presented us with a powerful help in the efficacy of the mode of using this plant, uniting it with an extract drawn from a bark called *oriental*. I do not doubt that your attention will be called to the miraculous mode of operating of this other substance. It is not only commendable for its emetocathartic action, but it is a purgative worthy of all confidence, and it has an admirable effect in the various diseases of the liver, stomach and intestines. Being an excellent purifier, when used in cases of impurity of the blood of a cancerous or syphilitic nature, it will lend an assistance so powerful that *he who administers so precious a vegetable, will never see his hopes fail.* Thus, also, when used in all the cases of diverse skin diseases, as these diseases seldom have any other origin than the disturbance of the different fluids of the human body. As a purifier, it frees the blood from all its impurities, and leaves a freshness to the skin, so that the patient has nothing more to wish. I should have much more to say if I should mention all which has come under my observation in my practice; but I wish you to form your own judgment over all that has been said, and give me the pleasure of receiving your letters.

I take this opportunity to offer you my friendship, and subscribe myself your most attentive and secure servant,

JOSE MARIA EGUIGUREN.

Prof. Andrews summarises the information derived from these letters as follows:

To sum up the results, it appears that the profession in Ecuador have confidence in cundurango, more especially in syphilis; but it is very doubtful whether the fluid extracts retailed to us are properly made from the genuine drug. In this country most of the experiments have been made in cancer, and though the result has not been perfectly satisfactory, we should not abandon the investigation until we have obtained an article known to be genuine, and tried it, not only in cancer, but also in syphilis.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
1 and 3 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE
Of a large and well assorted stock of
Household Goods
AT AUCTION.

Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Wardrobes, Sideboards, French and Bed Lounges, Sofas, Bed Springs, Office and Parlor Desks, 150 Mirrors, 125 cases assorted Glassware, 10 crates assorted W. G. Crockery, 200 assorted Chairs and Rockers, 3,000 yards Wool Carpet, a large lot of rare Roses and Evergreens, in pots, 1 Phelan & Collender Billiard Table, complete, 2 very fine carved and elegant toned Pianos; on SATURDAY, MAY 18, at 9½ o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Elegant Pair of
Carriage Horses,
Well broken, fine steppers, and young.
One Single Horse,
7 years old, fine style, sound, and can trot close to 3 minutes.
One Fine Set Double Harness,
One Two-Seated Buggy,
One Concord Spring Buggy,
At auction TO-DAY, at 11 a. m. Lovers of GOOD horses should call.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

Auction! Auction!
Brookman and Skinner have received instructions from James E. Kellick, Esq., to offer for sale, by public auction, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 10 a. m., sharp 12 first-class building lots, situated on Elston-av., near the rolling mills, being Kellick's subdivision of Lots 29, 30, 31 in Block 21, in Sheffield's Addition to Chicago. Sale to take place on the property. Conditions of sale, one-third cash, balance in one and two years, at 8 per cent interest. Title guaranteed.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,
6 South Desplaines-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Entire Troupe
HAVE ARRIVED!
BELONGING TO
NIXON'S
PARISIAN HIPPODROME
AND
Chicago Amphitheatre,
CONSISTING OF
40 Peerless Performers,
Ladies, Gentlemen, and Juveniles, and an
UNPARALLELED
STUD OF
TRICK AND BLOODED HORSES,
AND
Open To-Night.
It is the MOST COMFORTABLY SEATED, EASIEST OF ACCESS, and COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT in the city.
☞ Remember the location,
Clinton-st., near Washington.

LAST DAY ON WEST SIDE, THREE DAYS ON SOUTH SIDE.
Unparalleled Success of the
Great Eastern Menagerie,
MUSEUM, AVIARY,
Circus & Balloon Show,
WEST SIDE,
Corner Madison and Elizabeth-sts., Saturday, May 18. South Side, corner of State and Twenty-second-sts., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 20, 21 and 22. Come early if you want seats. Largest Menagerie on earth, and the finest Circus. Herr Elijah Lengel in his dens of Lions, Tigers and Panthers at every exhibition. Balloon Ascension daily. Box office, at tents, open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
PRESIDENTIAL MASS CONVENTION!
By GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN,
SUNDAY NIGHT, MAY 19.
TRAIN LEAGUE!
HEADQUARTERS AT
MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
CINCINNATI, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE CONVENTIONS
BOMBSHELLED, SUNDAY!
Immense Presidential Oration!
FORESHADOW OF VICTORY!
Down with the Rings of Political Corruption!
GO EARLY.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission Fifty Cents. Reserved Seats, 25 cents. With a Photograph of the next President, 75 cents. The next President of America will be pleased to see his friends at the Presidential Headquarters, Sherman House. 536th Presidential Mass Convention of the Presidential Course of 1,000.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.
LAST NIGHT!
MISS KATIE PUTNAM.
MR. EDWIN BROWN,
IN
DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,
AND
LITTLE MOTHER.
Saturday Matinee 2½ o'clock.
Monday, May 20, the Last Sensation, Lady Thornhurst's Daughter. Mr. G. D. CHAPLIN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENING, AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Debut of the talented young Chicagoan,
MR. W. G. TAYLOR,
in the arduous and magnificent role of
MACBETH,
supported by Mrs. Anna Cowell, as Lady Macbeth; Mr. Goodwillie, as Hecate. Thirty voices in the chorus, comprising the lady and gentlemen vocalists of reputation in the city, under the direction of Prof. Gearry, and cast to the full strength of the powerful ACADEMY STAR COMPANY. The same cast, same music and appointments, the same entertainment at each representation.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Colonel WOOD......Proprietor.
Second week and unprecedented success of the
WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY.
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, and Saturday Matinee,
FRIENDS.
The universal demand for the repetition of this most successful comedy necessitates a change in Mr. Wyndham's programme. He is compelled to waive his own intentions, and in deference to public wish, begs to announce Sardou's great society picture for the above evenings.
N. B.—See opinions of the press.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
An entire change of Programme.
CHARLES WALTERS,
In his unequalled Songs and Dances.
First week of THE FATE OF SNYDER, THE CHICAGO POLICE COURT, PLOT AND PASSION, and other novelties.
Saturday, Grand Family Matinee. Monday, May 27, first appearance of the celebrated song and dance artists JOHNSON and POWERS.

UNION PARK CONGREGAT'L CHURCH.
WEST SIDE.
Friday and Saturday Even'gs, May 17 & 18.
BLIND TOM,
The Great Incomprehensible Musical Marvel!
Before he is permanently withdrawn from the public do not fail to see and hear this greatest of all living wonders, which stands unequaled and alone in the history of the world.
Seats can be secured at Horton & Bros.' Bookstore, 637 West Lake-st., and at Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8.
Bring all the children to the grand family Matinee, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.
Admission to Matinee, 50c. Children, 25c.

TWO HUNDRED CHILDREN,
Between the ages of 4 and 7, are wanted for the Grand Fairy Spectacle of Cinderella, at Nixon's Parisian Hippodrome and Chicago Amphitheatre.
Apply Tuesday, between 2 and 4 p. m., at
PADGET & BARKER'S Agency,
172 West Madison-st., up stairs.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1856.
Burned out Oct. 9, 1871. Resumed business Nov. 1, in a temporary building. Now occupy building
Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,
Known as the
RED FRONT AUCTION HOUSE,
Holding regular sales of
DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ETC., every week.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE OF
New and Second-Hand Furniture,
Carpets, Crockery, etc., etc.,
AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY MORNING, May 18, at 10 o'clock, at the
Lake Front Auction House, 148 Michigan-av.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Desirable Stock of Boots and Shoes,
On TUESDAY MORNING, May 21, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

5,000 lbs. Bar Cast Steel,
For account of whom it may concern, on TUESDAY morning, May 21, at 11 o'clock, at No. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

New Buggies, Phaetons, Rockaways, Open Buggies, Democrat Wagons, and Harness,
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 22, at 10 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Dry Goods, Linens, Hosiery, Dress Goods, Woollens, Clothing, Straw Goods, Hats, and Notions,
On THURSDAY MORNING, May 23, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE.
Dr. MARSH'S Patent Radical Cure Truss is the only Truss that will, as a rule, effect a cure of Rupture. In use now over 18 years and has cured thousands of cases. We fit, also, with scientific accuracy, all kinds of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Weak Ankles, Spinal Curvature, &c.
Our "Radical Cure Truss Office" is now at 589 Wabash-av., four doors north of Twelfth st.
MARSH & BOWLES.
☞ Female to wait upon ladies.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.
CONDUCTED BY
E. L. YOUMANS.
NO. 2......PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.
Contents of No. 2.
I. On the Artificial Production of Stupidity in Schools.
II. The Spots on the Sun. (Editor.)
III. Is there a Social Science? (Spencer.)
IV. On Faulty Vision in Painting. (Liebreich.)
V. Darwinism and Divinity.
VI. Action of Dark Radiations. (Tyndall.)
VII. The Antiquity of Man. (Quatrefages.)
VIII. Scrutable Providences.
IX. Physiological Position of Alcohol. (Dr. Richardson.)
X. Vesuvius.
XI. Sir Charles Lyell. (With Portrait.)
XII. Editor's Table—Loose and Accurate Thinking, The Problem of Stimulation, Literary Notices, Baldwin's "Ancient America," Schellen's "Spectrum Analysis."
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"Just the publication needed at the present day."—Montreal Gazette.
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THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY is published in a large octavo, handsomely printed on clear type. Terms—$5 per annum, or 50 cents per copy.
CLUB TERMS:
Any person remitting Twenty Dollars for four yearly subscriptions, will receive an extra copy gratis, or five yearly subscriptions for $20.00.
THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY and APPLETON'S JOURNAL for one year, $8.
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549 & 551 BROADWAY, N. Y.

JUST PUBLISHED.
MINNA MONTE.
A Novel. By Stella. 12mo. Extra cloth. $1.25.
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The Autobiography of Stephen Collins, M. D., of Baltimore. 12mo. Fine cloth. $1.
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J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
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Lowell's Decisions.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
110 Washington-st., Boston,
Have now ready:
JUDGMENTS DELIVERED IN THE COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS. By John Lowell, LL.D., District Judge.
8vo. Law Sheep. $6.
This volume embraces cases decided by Judge Lowell during the years 1865–71. It contains more than one hundred and sixty decisions, of which fifty-eight are cases in bankruptcy. The appendix includes the rules and orders in bankruptcy for the District of Massachusetts.

HARDWARE.
BRINTNALL,
TERRY
& BELDEN
WHOLESALE HARDWARE,
57 West Lake-st., Chicago,
HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Shelf Goods, Batcheller Forks,
Holt's, Blood's, and
Millard Scythes,
Wheeling Nails, Tin Plate,
Tinners' Stock, &c., &c.,
AT LOWEST RULING PRICES.

MISCELLANEOUS.
To Newspaper Publishers.
We are prepared to do Newspaper Press Work WELL and at
VERY LOW RATES.
Call and get our figures before making a contract.
CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION,
13 North Jefferson-st.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,
ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS
CINCINNATI, O.,
MANUFACTURE
Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters.
Jail Work, Glass Pavements
Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER
3 times a day cure
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Stone in the Bladder,
Catarrh of the Bladder,
Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet,
Brick-dust Deposit,
Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver.
For sale by all Druggists.

TEXAN LIEBIG'S
EXTRACT OF MEAT
THE GENUINE AMERICAN ARTICLE
The best and cheapest nourishment for invalids and families. For sale everywhere, and by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, General Agents, Wabash-av., corner Eighteenth st., Chicago.

NOTICE
Is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Ford Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 17th day of June, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of changing the name of said corporation.
FRANK STURGIS,
P. T. BURTIS,
O. W. POTTER,
J. E. MOSS,
A. B. MEEKER,
A. G. CLARK,
Directors.
A. G. CLARK, Secretary.

CITY HOTEL,
Corner State and Sixteenth-sts., Chicago.
First class accommodations for 100 guests. Terms, $3 per day.
J. W. TOWNE, Proprietor.

A CARD.
Messrs. F. W. Lowe & Co., beg to inform their American friends that they have opened a house in London, 24 Milk-st., for the purchase of goods on commission in that market, on the Continental system. It is a well known fact that many goods can frequently be purchased in London at lower prices than they can be had at the markets of production and in taking this step, they feel they are supplying a want long felt by American buyers. Terms—Bankers' credit on Paris or London.
F. W. LOWE & CO., Commission Merchants,
35 Rue Bergere, Paris. 24 Milk-st., London.

A CARD.
All parties having old Grover & Baker Sewing Machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear of something to their advantage. Office 96 West Randolph-st.

Royal Saxon Government Lottery at Leipsic,
Germany. 95,000 tickets; 47,500 prizes drawn in five drawings. One prize of 150,000, one of 100,000, one of 80,000, and one of 60,000 Prussian Thalers, and others (100 thaler equal to $70 gold). First drawing, June 10, 1872. Tickets for the first drawing: Wholes, $13; halves, $6.50; quarters, $3.50; eighths, $1.75. Tickets for all five drawings: Wholes, $60; halves, $30; quarters, $15.00; eighths, $8.25. Prizes cashed and information given. P. O. Box, 6080. THEODOR ZSCHOCH, 116 Nassau-st., New York.

OFFICE OF C. R. I. & P. R. R. CO.,
April 25th, 1872.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of other such business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.
HUGH RIDDLE, Vice President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.
DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between ROTH & MEYER is hereby, by mutual understanding, dissolved. ANDREW MEYER will continue at the old place, 1264 South State-st., and will collect all outstandings and pay all liabilities.
JOSEPH ROTH,
ANDREW MEYER.
Chicago, May 17, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.
The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Fletcher & Bryer, Contractors and Builders, was dissolved May 13 by mutual consent. Mr. Bryer announces that he has associated himself with Mr. S. P. Tillatson, and that Tillatson & Bryer will carry on said firm. All orders committed to our care will receive prompt attention. Shop rear of 989 State-st.
Chicago, May 15.

LOTTERY.
ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
OFFICIAL DRAWING OF MAY 7, 1872.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

$100,000.		$50,000.		$25,000.		$10,000.		$5,000.	
21531	$500	9062	$300	20652	$200	14611	$200	10598	$200
21533	500	9063	300	20653	200	14612	200	10600	200
21534	500	9064	300	20654	200	14613	200		
21535	500	9065	300	20655	200	14614	200		
21536	500	9066	300	20656	200	14615	200		
21537	500	9067	300	20657	200	14616	200		
21538	500	9068	300	20658	200	14617	200		
21539	500	9069	300	20659	200	14619	200		
21540	500	9070	300	20660	200	14620	200		

Great reduction in Prices: $28 for whole Tickets; fractions in proportion. Tickets can be divided, viz.: 1-2, 1-4, 1-5, 1-10, 1-20. Prizes cashed. Information furnished. Orders promptly filled. The highest rates paid for all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c., &c.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
16 Wall-st., N. Y.

BUSINESS CARDS.
ANTRIM & BROWN,
Mason Contractors and Plasterers.
Jobbing in both branches promptly attended to. Bricks laid by the thousand or otherwise.
761 SOUTH MAY-ST.

P. J. SEXTON,
CARPENTER, CONTRACTOR, and BUILDER
58 and 60 Pacific-av., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts., opposite Rock Island Railroad depot, is prepared to contract for Carpenter Work and every description of building.

F. E. RIGBY,
PAPER HANGINGS,
694 STATE-ST.

MEETINGS.
Lot Owners, Graceland Cemetery.
There will be a meeting of the lot owners in Graceland Cemetery held at the office of the Company, Room No. 12, Johnson's Building, corner of Clark and Washington-sts., on Tuesday, May 28, at 2½ o'clock p. m., to elect a Trustee to fill the vacancy in the "Board of Trustees of the Graceland Cemetery Improvement Fund," caused by the death of Samuel Howe, Esq.
GEORGE C. WALKER,
Secretary of Board of Trustees.

FINANCIAL.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY,
Office No. 37 William-st.
Subscribed Capital, $5,000,000 in Gold.
Directors:
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, Treasurer.
F. L. BARREDA,
W. H. BURNS,
DAVID DOWS,
JAMES J. GOODWIN,
BENJ. H. HUTTON,
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
W. WATTS SHERMAN,
CHARLES TRACY, New York.
MILTON S. LATHAM, San Francisco.
E. A. ARCHDEACON,
LOUIS FREMY, Paris.
Count A. DE GERMINY, Rouen.
Baron C. MALLET,
AUT. M. SCHNAPPER,
Baron S. DE HAREK, Paris.
ALEXANDER DE LASKI, Brighton, England.
ALTGRAF ZU SALM REIFFERSCHEIDT,
Chevalier H. VON HOFFEN, Vienna.
The Company is prepared to receive applications for loans in gold for a period of years on real estate in Chicago.
Applications for loans may be made at Union National Bank until 1st June.
A Committee of the Directors of this Company will visit Chicago about the 25th inst.

Cook County Bonds,
Running twenty years, at 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, can be bought at par at the County Treasurer's Office, east wing, Court House.
J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
70 South Canal-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.
INMAN LINE.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:
CITY OF NEW YORK......Thursday, May 23, 3 p. m.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, May 25, 3 a. m.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Thursday, May 30, 12 noon.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, June 1, 2 p. m.
CITY OF BALTIMORE......Thursday, June 6, 2 p. m.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, June 8, 7 a. m.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
59 West Kinzie-st., Chicago.

White Star Line
NEW YORK, CORK, AND LIVERPOOL.—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC.
5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
Or to the White Star Line Office, 274 Wabash-av., Chicago.
A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
VILLE DE PARIS, PEREIRE,
WASHINGTON, EUROPE,
ST. LAURENT, VILLE DU HAVRE.
Appointed to sail on every alternate Saturday.
Price of passage in gold, (including wine), First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75.
Excursion Tickets at a reduction of 10 per cent.
The Steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers. American travellers either going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this favorite route, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
☞ For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y., or, to H. HARGIS, Agent, 11 West Madison-st., Chicago.

Temperleys' Line of Steamships,
Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago. Will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

CLOTHING.
WORKING MEN
OF
CHICAGO.
THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY YOUR
CLOTHING
And Gents' Furnishing Goods,
IS AT
BETTS' CLOTHING HOUSE,
324 & 326 State-st.,
OPPOSITE CONGRESS.
Nice Cassimere Suits, 12 to 15 Dollars
TRY US AND SAVE MONEY.
E. W. BETTS.

MUSICAL.
The Coming Church Music Book.
To be Ready July 1.
The Standard.
By L. O. EMERSON, of Boston, and H. R. PALMER, of Chicago. Price, $1.50.
As the previous works of these gentlemen have had very marked success in the East and in the West, the coming book cannot fail to be the success of the season. Specimen pages sent free on application.
Managers of SABBATH SCHOOLS are becoming more and more convinced that the beautiful Singing Book,
Glad Tidings,
(Price 30 cts, paper; 35 cts, b'ds) is one of the VERY BEST books.
WINNER'S NEW SCHOOLS.
For the Pianoforte, Cabinet Organ, Guitar, Cornet, Violin, Fife, Accordion, German Accordion, Clarinet, Flute, Flageolet; costing but 75 cents each, are just what are needed for cheap and attractive instruction books.
Charming Song—THE GATES AJAR. Thomas. 40c.
The above Books and Piece, sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail Price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

BUILDING MATERIAL.
THE HYDRAULIC
CEMENT COMPANY,
OF
AKRON, NEW YORK.
Manufacturers of the Eagle Brand Cement, have just received 2,000 barrels fine ground, fresh made cement, being unsurpassed by any other in the market, which we offer to the building public for sale.
CHAS. E CHASE & CO., Agents,
57 Market-st.

PROPOSALS.
Army Supplies.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas,
May 15, 1872.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office, and by the Post Quartermasters at the posts named below, until 11 o'clock a. m., June 15, 1872, for furnishing the following named supplies at the posts named:
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.
3,900 cords of Hard Wood.
FORT RILEY, KANSAS.
1,300 cords of Hard Wood,
900 tons Hay.
FORT HAYS, KANSAS.
2,600 cords of Wood,
2,200 tons Hay.
FORT WALLACE, KANSAS.
500 cords of Hard Wood,
700 tons Hay.
FORT LARNED, KANSAS.
1,300 cords of Wood,
200 tons Hay.
FORT DODGE, KANSAS.
1,200 cords of Wood,
520 tons Hay.
FORT LYON, COL. TER.
950 cords of Wood,
510 tons Hay.
CAMP SUPPLY, IND. TER.
2,600 cords of Wood,
1,100 tons Hay.
The wood to be of the best quality growing in the vicinity of the posts respectively (except Fort Wallace, no wood being procurable in the vicinity of that post), and to be hard wood where so specified above, to be cut full four feet long, split to convenient size, and free from small limbs and brush. Bidders will state the kind, or kinds, of wood, and quantity of each kind they propose to furnish. A cord to be 128 cubic feet.
The hay to be good merchantable prairie hay; to be well and securely stacked by the contractor, and in such manner as to be impervious to heavy rains or snows. A clause will be inserted in each contract providing that any damage which may result to the hay from imperfect stacking, must be made good to the Government by the contractor. The hay must be cut before August 31. A ton to be 2,000 pounds.
Separate proposals are invited for furnishing the hay in bales, the bales to be well compressed and securely bound.
Hay for Fort Riley may be cut on the military reservation at that post.
The delivery of the wood to commence on or before August 1, and to be continued at the rate of at least one-fifth of the quantity contracted for, per month.
The delivery of the hay to commence on or before August 1st, and to be completed on or before October 31st, 1872.
Proposals will be received for any portion of the above supplies.
Bids must be made in triplicate and separately for each article and for each post.
Bids from persons who have hitherto failed to carry out contracts with the Government, or to enter into contracts which have been awarded to them, will not be considered, and no bid will be entertained unless the party making the same is present at the opening of the bids, or represented by an agent or attorney, or is known at this office to be responsible.
Payment for one-tenth of the wood and one-fifth of the hay contracted for will be withheld until the contract is filled.
The usual conditions, which can be ascertained at this office, will be imposed upon bidders and contractors, and blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application.
By authority of the Department Commander.
L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.,
Chief Qr. Mr. Dept. of the Mo.

Proposals for Fuel, Forage, and Straw.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DETROIT, Mich., May 15, 1872.
Sealed proposals in triplicate with a copy of this advertisement attached to each will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. Saturday, June 15, 1872, for supplying this department with the following named quantities of fuel, forage, and straw, more or less, viz:
DETROIT, MICH.
250 cords hickory wood.
150 cords kindling wood.
100,000 pounds anthracite coal.
100,000 pounds bituminous coal.
180,000 pounds oats.
155,000 pounds hay.
45,000 pounds straw.
FORT WAYNE, MICH.
775 cords hard wood (hickory).
775 cords hard wood (beech and maple).
170,000 pounds anthracite coal.
100,000 pounds bituminous coal.
73,375 pounds oats.
58,870 pounds hay.
55,000 pounds straw.
FORT GRATIOT, MICH.
131 cords hard wood.
287,000 pounds anthracite coal.
25,000 pounds oats.
30,700 pounds hay.
17,000 pounds straw.
FORT MACKINAC, MICH.
140 cords hard wood.
150,000 pounds anthracite coal.
21,30- pounds oats.
29,927 pounds hay.
16,421 pounds straw.
FORT BRADY, MICH.
735,000 pounds anthracite coal.
400,000 pounds bituminous coal.
27,000 pounds oats.
31,000 pounds hay.
25,000 pounds straw.
The coal to be of the best quality of the respective kinds, and the wood to be sound, dry, straight, and merchantable, 128 cubic feet to the cord.
The oats must be entirely free from dust and other impurities; that required at Forts Brady and Mackinac to be in good substantial sacks securely sewed, prices to include sacks.
The hay to be timothy. Straw to be oat, wheat, or rye. Prices for each to be designated in bid.
Bids will be received for delivering bailed hay and straw at Forts Mackinac and Brady, and also for loose hay and straw at the latter post.
The fuel and forage to be delivered in the yards or places provided for them at the respective posts.
Deliveries of all the supplies for Forts Brady and Mackinac to be made on or before September 1, 1872, and at the other posts above named at such times, and in such quantities during the year ending June 30, 1873, as the Quartermaster's Department may direct; provided that the fuel required at Fort Wayne may be delivered at the post on or before September 1, 1872.
Payments will be made at this office according to the weights and measurements certified to by the Quartermasters at the places of delivery.
The prices for each article for each post should be separately stated. Bids may be made for one or more of the posts.
Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible persons that in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into, they will become sureties in a sum equal to one-fourth the amount of the contract for its faithful execution.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous, or to accept such portions of any bid, not less than for one post, as may be advantageous to the public interest.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Wood and Coal, Forage and Straw, or either of them, as the case may be and addressed to the undersigned, who will furnish blank forms of proposal, and further information on application.
By order of Brigadier General Cook.
J. A. PATTIR,
Chief Quartermaster Department of the Lakes, Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

Notice to Contractors.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 29, 1872.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until ten (10) o'clock a. m., on Wednesday, May twenty-nine (29th), 1872, for improving the Tennessee River at the following points, viz:
At Ross' Tow-head, Tumbling Shoals, The Suck — From one (1) to seven (7) miles below Chattanooga, Tenn.
At Colbert Shoals, Bee Tree Shoals — From seventeen (17) to twenty-five (25) miles below Florence, Ala.
The work to be done consists, in general terms, of the excavation of rock, both in ledges and detached, the removal of gravel, and the construction of rip-rap dams—all to the river—the depth of water varying from zero (0) to three (3) feet at the low water.
Detailed specifications and instructions for bidders, and printed forms upon which all bids offered must be made, may be had upon application at the office.
WALTER McFARLAND,
Major of Engineers.

Office of the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal, 549 Wabash-av.
CHICAGO, May 16, 1872.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, on blanks to be furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this office until 12 m., of Saturday, May 25, 1872, when plans and specifications of the work to be performed can be seen.
The right to reject any or all bids is expressly reserved, should it be deemed for the interest of the Company to do so.
WM. T. CASGRAIN, Chief Engineer.

FOR SALE.
PURE BOILED LINSEED OIL
73 CENTS PER GALLON.
We have a quantity of Linseed Oil made from 300 damaged Flaxseed, guaranteed to be as good for color as any oil made, which we will sell at the above price.
WRIGHT, LAWTHER & CO.,
12 and 14 North Canal-st.,
Between Lake and Randolph-sts.

M. E. GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Reception of Foreign Delegates ---A Methodist Church in Rome.

William Morley Punshon and Dr. Howard Crosby---Presbyterians and Methodists Shaking Hands.

A Strong Committee on the Book-Concern---Bishop-Making and Creed-Making.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 13.

The eleven tedious days which have been spent by the Conference in getting ready to begin have been enlivened by some interesting scenes, among which may be noted the reception of fraternal delegates from England, Canada, and New Brunswick, and from various bodies of Christians in this country.

REV. DR. WISEMAN,

who represented the British Wesleyan Conference, and who took his leave for home to-day, is a good specimen of a clerical Briton,—portly and steady; careful in his statements, but fluent in speech, with the inevitable *ah!* coming in very frequently; a man of great coolness and dignity, and every way fit to occupy the position of Secretary to that conservative body of clergymen, one hundred in number, which constitutes the British Wesleyan Conference. He declared the love of his Methodist brethren in England for those on this side the ocean, in well-ordered and almost diplomatic phrase, and rehearsed the progress of his Church, particularly in the great home missionary work of building fifty new Methodist Churches in London,—the smallest to hold a thousand people; and their foreign missionary work in Italy, where they have twenty circuits, all but two of them being supplied by converted Italians, some of them ex-priests of the Roman Church. They have purchased a splendid property in the very heart of Rome, and are fitting it up for a church and a school.

THE REV. WILLIAM MORLEY PUNSHON,

co-delegate with Dr. Wiseman, was then introduced, and spoke for nearly an hour, making one of the finest oratorical efforts of his life. He read from a letter of the pioneer Bishop, Asbury, dated 1808, by way of hinting at the growing worldliness of the great communion which so tenderly reveres his memory, and, in true brotherly fashion, plead for a more vehement faith and practice in the grand old doctrines and simple usages of the great Methodist reform.

But, when he paid his tribute to the men whom the Church has lost during the last quadrennial—Bishops Baker, and Kingsley, and Clark, and Thompson, along with McClintock and the younger Foss,—his words seemed like rhetoric transfigured, or like wings on which the faith of his hearers might mount toward the excellent glory to which those Christly warriors had attained. Great tides of overmastering emotion, wave on wave, rolled over the vast assembly, till, as he traced the path of those victor souls, caught up to the third heaven, one could almost feel the rush of Elijah's whirlwind, and see the flashing wheels of his chariot of fire.

The delicate task of bringing down the audience from the mountain of ecstacy, where this British Chrysostom had left them, fell upon

THE REV. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D.,

who came to bring fraternal greetings to the Methodists in the name of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

He congratulated them on the wonderful progress of their Church, and said that, in his opinion, the Methodists were called and elected to come to America, and wake up and warm up the Presbyterian Church, and it was evident they had *made their calling and election sure.*

As he proceeded in scholarly style to improve the occasion, it became more and more difficult to see any difference between his faith and that of those he addressed; the streaks of Calvinism were so feint, and the light of Christian charity was so strong, in his pleasant picture, that it was not at all unfit to hang in a Methodist gallery, though done in Presbyterian oils.

REV. DR. M'KAY,

of the Irish Conference, then presented his credentials, and would have been listened to with interest and profit, but it was one speech too many for mortal man to bear at a single sitting; so the shrewd Irishman was glad to be done, and, having warned his hearers not to forget that among the foundations of the Celestial City there was not only the topaz and the amethyst, the sapphire and the jasper, but that the emerald also was there, he smilingly sat down, amidst hearty applause.

One morning, a venerable man was introduced to the Conference as

FATHER BROHM,

the oldest living Methodist preacher, and well he might be, for he attended the Conference of the year 1800, was for some years the travelling companion of Bishop Asbury, and had preached the Gospel for nearly eighty years. In the perfect silence, his voice, tender and sweet, gave a word of good cheer to those who were doing the work which he and his comrades had laid down; and, when he spread his thin hands above and blessed the assembly in the name of the Lord, it was as if a voice from the far-off years were speaking a benediction, whose echoes came back from the Heaven to which he had so nearly come.

Such scenes help to make this great ecclesiastical gathering somewhat religious, and it needs them; for, beyond a doubt, whatever of heavenly unction there may be attending the offices of the Church, the processes of attaining them are apt to bring out a good deal of the natural man.

THE OFFICE OF BISHOP OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

carries with it more power and dignity, and consequently more opportunity for good, than any other office in this country; and thus far it has been filled and administered by men of brave and honest hearts and strong and faithful hands.

There are now six or eight new Bishops to be elected, besides Book Agents, Editors, and Secretaries; and in a body of over 400 of the most active men of the country, there must be a good deal of solicitude over these elections. Would you like to know who are to be the six or eight new successors of the Apostles? so also would I. But this is safe to say: The Rev. Dr. Harris, Missionary Secretary, stands first in the line of probabilities; then a score or more of good and available men, among whom are Dr. Fowler, of Chicago; Dr. Haven, of the Northwestern University; Gilbert Haven, of Boston; Dr. Foss, New York; Dr. Benman, of Indiana; Dr. Merill, of Ohio, and Dr. Wiley, of New Jersey. For Editor of the *Methodist Advocate*, of Chicago, the Rev. Arthur Edwards, the present Associate Editor, seems to have a good and certain hope; and the Rev. Dr. Marsell, of Bloomington, is prominently mentioned for Editor of the *Quarterly Review*.

THE WORK LAID OUT FOR THE CONFERENCE

includes a plan for supporting the Bishops, not out of the funds of the Book-Concern; a plan for electing Presiding Elders; a plan for superannuating non-effective Bishops; the revision of the Hymn Book; some action upon the marriage of divorced persons; upon temperance; upon the sanctity of the Sabbath; and the settlement of the great

QUARREL OVER THE BOOK-CONCERN.

Since my last, this vexed matter has been referred to a special Committee of seventy-two,—one member from each Annual Conference,—among which are these well-known names, giving hope of a full and fair examination: Judge Bonner, of St. Louis, who is Chairman of the Committee; Judge Goodrich, of Chicago; Judge Cooley, of Iowa; Governor Evans, of Colorado; A. McWilliams, Esq., of Central Illinois; and Judge McCalmet, of Erie; along with some of the wisest of the clergy; ministers, 27; laymen, 45.

One venerable Divine has laid before the body

A NEW SET OF ARTICLES OF RELIGION,

forty in number; but as there are not forty religious things on which any two people agree, it will be necessary for the author of this voluminous creed to condense his copy, or the Conference will collapse his scheme. After all, is it essential to salvation that a man should believe so many as forty things of any description, much less forty forms of creeds? Give us four or five doctrines out of the forty, and the remainder in love and good works, and we will do quite well enough as long as we have the Bible to read. Will not good Dr. Brunson compromise with us on that basis?

CHICAGOAN.

Artesian Well Water.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We have before us an analysis of the water from the artesian well sunk by the Chicago Alcohol Works, on Kinzie street, near Western avenue. This well differs from the other wells of this county in this interesting particular that it draws all its water from a depth below 1,350 feet, from a rock known as the St. Peter sandstone, while the other wells receive their water from rocks overlying this sandstone, in depths varying from 600 to 1,100 feet; and the water from the upper Lincoln Park well, which is 1,550 feet deep, is contaminated with water from a depth of 1,100 to 1,200 feet. In sinking this well, no water was obtained until at a depth of 1,350 feet, in the St. Peter sandstone, which continued to a depth of 1,550 feet, when a limestone stratum was reached, which had not previously been discovered in boring for wells in this county. This circumstance represents itself in the relative purity of the water, as it contains about 20 per cent less solid ingredients than the water of other wells. The following is the chemist's report:

To the Chicago Alcohol Works,—F. H. Pahlmann Pres dent:

DEAR SIR: The following is the result of an analysis of the water of the artesian well situated at your works:

	Grains per gall.
Chlorine	3.503
Sulphuric acid	20.986
Silica	0.397
Carbonic acid	3.956
Sodium, combined with chlorine	2.288
Soda	3.561
Lime	12.367
Magnesia	2.774
Ferrous oxide	0.444
Total solid residue	50.181
Free carbonic acid	3.640
Water	58,264.174
Grains equalling one gallon	58.318.080

According to this analysis, this water is a decided improvement upon that of those wells which have previously been bored. Its solid constituents average about 20 per cent less than those of other wells in this vicinity. After being ten days in contact with either cast or red iron, at an elevated temperature, not the least perceptible corrosion or solution of these metals took place. Its hardness, according to the English scale,—by which expression is understood the degree in which a water wastes soap in washing,—is expressed by 27 degrees, while that of the artesian well of the City Bridewell is 38 degrees. The hardness of the lake hydrant water is about 10 degrees. By boiling this water, and separating the sediment, the hardness of this water may be reduced to 19 degrees. The reaction of the water is neutral; it contains no sulphuretted hydrogen, and its temperature, when it leaves the well, is 62 degrees Fahrenheit.

The white deposit of this water in your steam-boilers, and the red sediment of your copper-worm tub, I have also subjected to an analysis. The first substance is a mixture of the solid ingredients substantially as represented by the above analysis in the water. The red deposit contains some silicious matter, and the carbonates of lime, magnesia, and iron, which are dissolved in the water, by means of free carbonic acid. The free carbonic acid being discharged by the heat in the worm-tub, the carbonates are precipitated on the surface of the worm. This sediment does not contain any copper. Respectfully submitted by JOHN H. HIRSH, Chemist, Room 2, Yates' Building.

CHICAGO, May 15, 1872.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 17.

Money continues easy in this market and many of the banks are still acting on the policy of keeping large balances in New York. This, together with the active demand at the counter for New York funds, keeps up the price of exchange, which sold between banks in the city to-day at 50c ₽ $1,000 premium and was scarce at that. We notice that New York exchange is still at a premium in St. Louis and Cincinnati, and that currency is being steadily shipped from the latter city to New York.

The movement of currency toward the country is light yet, but considerable remittances were made to-day to McGregor and Lansing in Iowa, and Winona in Minnesota, which indicate the probability of some increase in receipts of wheat.

THE PROPOSED BIG BANK.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* writes as follows regarding the grand United States Central Redemption National Bank scheme:

We have heard much about a tremendous bank that was to be started in New York, with a very large capital, to be a sort of central banking exchange office. The originators of the scheme, according to advices received here, have determined to postpone its organization until after election, for the reason that a change of Presidency might bring about a system of opposition to the banks, and for the further reason that they do not want to deposit 6 per cent bonds as security for their circulation, which they would be obliged to do, in case of the passage of the Dawes-Boutwell bill to make banks take the 4½ per cent bonds, and allow the Secretary to pay interest on low rate bonds in London if desirable.

In addition to the above reasons it might probably be added that it became apparent that the proposed bank was to be used as a political machine to centralize and control the National Banking system for political purposes, and that the secret having thus got out, the purpose was defeated, and the big bank scheme has thus been abandoned altogether.

THE CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

The second survey for the route of the Chicago & Canada Southern Railway in Indiana has been completed on what is termed the south line, and a most excellent route was obtained, the grade being entirely satisfactory, and the distance considerably less than by the former route. The prospects are favorable to the adoption of the Kendallville route, but material aid and active measures will be required to secure it.

CHICAGO VS. "THE FUTURE GREAT CITY."

The *Missouri Republican* of the 16th admits that Chicago is "the leading grain market of the continent," but, proceeding to argue that St. Louis must soon occupy that position and become the "future great city," makes the following statement, which will amuse grain shippers by the palpable ignorance displayed of the manner in which grain is taken from this city to Buffalo, viz.:

At Chicago the grain is *loaded on lake barges, and towed to Buffalo*, there re-elevated and loaded on canal boats, towed by horse-power down the Erie Canal to New York, there re-elevated and loaded on steamers and sail vessels for Europe. The expense and loss attending these various handlings must be very great. With the improvement and completion of the Lake Michigan & Illinois Canal, grain loaded on canal barges may be towed all the way to New Orleans without change of bulk, and of course this would be a great saving.

We italicize the statement upon which the *Republican* founds its argument in favor of St. Louis, and suggest to the writer thereof that, while he displays such ignorance of the actual mode of moving grain from here to Buffalo, his arguments in regard to the superior advantages of the "future great city" are not likely to convince anybody.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	115¾	116¼
5-20s of '62	113¾	113¾
5-20s of '64	113¾	113¾
5-20s of '65	113¾	114¼
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	115½	116
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116	116½
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116	116½
10-40s	111	111¼
United States new 5 per cents	111¾	
United States currency 6s	116	116¼
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100 and int.
Illinois County and Town 10s		95@98
Chicago City 7s		100 and int.
Cook County 7s		100 and int.
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	109@110	
Gold and gold coupons	113¾	113¾

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Friday, May 17.

CITY PROPERTY.

Burling st, n of and near Willow st, w f, 24⅔x131 ft, dated May 16; consideration, $725.

Second st, bet Hoyne and Robey sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 16; consideration, $850.

State st, bet Thirtieth and Thirty-first sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 16; consideration, $800.

State st, bet Thirtieth and Thirty-first sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 1; consideration, $500.

Calumet av, bet Twentieth and Twenty-first sts, e f, 75 ft to alley, dated April 30; consideration, $30,000.

Main st, near Lyman st, n e f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 16; consideration, $825.

Und ½ of Lots 144 and 145, in Greene's South Branch Addition, dated May 13; consideration, $12,500.

Lots 59 to 63, in Thompson's Block 4, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated May 7; consideration, $3,700.

West Lake st, bet Elizabeth and Ann sts, n f, being Lot 1, in Block 1, Magie & High's Addition, dated May 7; consideration, $5,000.

Twenty second st, s w cor of Paulina st, n f, 48 x100 ft, dated May 14; consideration, $2,750.

Kossuth st, 25 ft e of Butler st, n f, 25x123 ft, dated March 5; consideration, $800.

Kossuth st, s e cor of Butler st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated March 5; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 44, in Block 1 of Block 4, E ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated May 11; consideration, $550.

The premises No. 66 Twenty-fourth st, dated May 17; consideration, $8,500.

Tyler st, between Centre av and Throop st, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 6; consideration, $2,375.

West Madison st, between South western av and Bishop court, s f, 60 ft to alley, dated March 13; consideration, $14,000.

Butterfield st, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second sts, w f, 25 ft, dated May 1; consideration, $1,750.

Shurtleff av, 175 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated April 22; consideration, $950.

Lot 83 in Block 27, Sheffield's Addition, dated March 18; consideration, $425.

Sampson st, between Lincoln and Wood sts, s f, 48 ft to alley, dated April 21, 1871; consideration, $1,248.

Lot 10, in s ½ Block 17, Bushnell's Addition, dated March 21; consideration, $3,750.

Halsted st, between Twenty second and Lisle sts, w f, 24 feet to alley, dated March 26; consideration, $2,500.

Halsted st, between Twenty-second and Lisle sts, w f, 24 feet to alley, dated March 26; consideration, $2,500.

West Sixteenth st, s e cor of Paulina street, n f, 120 feet to alley, dated May 16; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 110, in Block 2, of Assessors' s ½, nw ¼ Sec 8, 39, 14, dated April 16; consideration, $1,500.

Auburn st, between Attica and Oneida sts, w f, 25 feet to alley, dated May 17; consideration, $1,150.

Hermitage av, between Polk and York sts, e f, 25 feet to alley, dated May 7; consideration, $1,550.

Hermitage av, between Polk and York sts, e f, 50 feet to alley, dated May 1; consideration, $3,000.

Church st, bet Menomonee and Wisconsin sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 16; consideration, $1,000.

Oakley st, bet Kinzie and Fulton sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 15; consideration, $1,600.

Blue Island av, 72 ft s w of Paulina st, s e f, 24x100 ft, dated April 18; consideration, $1,600.

West Jackson st, s w corner of River, 3 lots, dated March 19; consideration, $37,500.

Fifth av, bet Madison and Monroe sts, w f, 20 ft to alley, dated May 13; consideration, $10,000.

Fifth av, bet Washington and Madison sts, w f, 40x76 ft, dated May 16; consideration, $37,000.

Clayton st, n w corner of Wood st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated April 29; consideration, $800.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 15 to 17, in Block 2, of Wolfram's Block 3, e ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated May 8; consideration, $5,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 19 to 24, in Block 2, of Traver's n w ¼ n w ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 8, 38, 13, dated May 6; consideration, $2,400.

Lot 36, of Weston's Lots 8 and 9, Forrestville, dated April 18; consideration, $1,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 9 to 32 in Cole's Lots 7 to 12, etc., in Block 5, of Stave's n e ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, dated May 13; consideration, $3,600.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 17.—Beeves—Receipts, 8,000 Quality good. Market active and strong at last week's prices. Large business done. Seventy loads to arrive Saturday; closing steady at the following quotations: P. L Eastman sold 18 Illinois av 1,375, at 7¼c; 17 av 1,350, at 7½c. Henry Rosenthal, 55 Illinois av 1,200, at 6¾c; 14 av 1,340, at 7½c; 112 av 1,340, at 6⅝@7c; 77 av 1,301, at 6¾c; 106 av 1,140, at 6⅜@6½c; 60 av 1,250, at 6¾c. Livingston & Rosenthal, 18 Illinois, av 1,090, av 6¾c; 16 New 6¾c. M. Gallice, 18 Illinois av 1,090, av 6¾c; 70 York oxen, av 1,550, at $6.70. Henry Roo 70 Cherokees, av 1,020, at 6¾c. J. Bennett, 205 Illinois, av 1,460, at $6.85. Rubel & Co., 18 Texas av 1,160, at $6.15. A. Green, 48 Illinois, av 1,189, at 6¾@7½c. O. R. Reynolds, 100 Missouri oxen, av 1,170, at 6¾c.

Sheep—Receipts, 4,600, and 1,600 to arrive Saturday. Market strong, and ¼@½c higher. No wool sheep here; shorn, av 80 lbs, 6¼@6¾c; av. 85 lbs, 7¼c; av. 97 lbs, 7¼@7½c.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,550; no sales.

Calves—Dull; av. 130 lbs, 5½c. av. 140 lbs, at 5½@6¼c.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 17.

The following are the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	7,080	4,488	5,438	5,673
Wheat, bu	26,872	52,260	14,272	43,506
Corn, bu	151,665	203,815	316,750	249,970
Oats, bu	89,620	27,160	61,683	53,095
Rye, bu	2,962	3,910	400	....
Barley, bu	8,700	2,200	2,420	1,200
Grass seed, lbs	24,560	86,870	74,684	....
Flax seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	21,400	....	28,850	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	253,580	28,416	421,870	[illegible]
Beef, brls	....	11	822	[illegible]
Pork, brls	280	3	592	1,637
Lard, lbs	24,910	34,320	82,020	155,470
Tallow, lbs	10,310	15,840	....	....
Butter, lbs	53,410	21,595	15,134	54,420
Live hogs, No	7,574	7,024	6,060	5,174
Cattle, No	3,647	2,417	2,795	1,442
Sheep, No	968	1,241	....	421
Hides, lbs	67,095	78,175	29,490	12,000
Highwines, brls	337	100	201	200
Wool, lbs	34,830	379,407	43,470	36,210
Potatoes, bu	4,853	5,661	2,645	....
Lumber, m	5,092	6,916	1,475	2,980
Shingles, m	1,980	3,482	2,980	1,153
Lath, m	358	309	252	512
Salt, brls	210	....	1,201	1,857

Withdrawn yesterday from store for city consumption: 2,125 bu wheat, 1,904 bu corn, 2,673 bu oats, 337 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 27 cars wheat; 341 cars and 30,000 bu corn; 30,000 cars oats; 2 cars rye; 2 cars barley. Total (402 cars) 177,000 bu.

There was a fair business doing in the produce market to-day, though they were far from being uniform in price or activity. Provisions and wheat were quiet and easier; corn steady and oats steady. New York was generally dull, and Liverpool was lower on the leading staples, while there was very light shipping movement, and rather larger receipts. The general tendency was to lower prices, but the breadstuffs markets were firm, nevertheless, holders being very conservative about selling at a decline. The weather here was lowering; but it was generally looked upon as promising well for the crops all over the country.

The grocery market was again quiet to-day, the demand from country merchants being chiefly confined to small orders to supply immediate wants. Coffee sugars were weak and declined ⅛c, with which exception former rates were well sustained all around. Coffees were excited and higher. Within the past three days they have advanced 1½c in New York, and the market here sympathized to-day to the extent of 1½c. Rice, soaps, spices, and most other goods in the list rule steady. Dry goods met with only a moderate inquiry, and values were without change. The butter trade continues dull, with prices weak and declining. Neither local nor outside buyers are operating, save on a limited scale, and the stocks are accumulating. Bagging was quoted quiet and steady, 39c for Stark; 37c for Philadelphia and Ludlow, and 35c for American being the prices current. Cheese remains quiet and easy. Coal is in limited request only, and values are nominal at $11.00 for Lehigh; $9.50@10.00 for Lackawanna; $9.50 for Erie, and at $8.00 for Wilmington. Dried fruits were in fair demand with prices firm and unchanged. Fish was quoted quiet, with an easier feeling in some descriptions. Hay continues active at previous rates. Hides were in good request, and for dry stock the market was stronger. No change was visible in the oil market. The movement in the leading oils was of a liberal character and the prevalent feeling was one of firmness. The market for lumber at the yards was again active, and for the poorer descriptions quotations ruled firmer. The stocks are moderately large. Shingles and lath were active and firm. There was a slight falling off in the demand for hardwood lumber. Yet quotations keep well up. The supply of cherry and walnut is small. Metals and tinners' stock sold to a large extent, and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. The inquiry was chiefly for tin plate, copper, and wire. Nails were active, with sales upon the basis of $6.75 rates, while for naval stores there was a smaller demand. The trading in building materials was large, and dealers are firm in their views at former figures. Cooperage was again quiet, but firm. There was a moderate demand for iron and steel, and quotations were steady. Potatoes and poultry were fairly active, but prices were easier. The supply of both is ample. Salt sold quite readily at yesterday's ruling prices. Eggs were fairly active at 12@12½c per dozen for choice packages.

Highwines were quiet, but firm, with 85½c bid all through the session, and little offered at any price, the article being quoted decidedly scarce. Sales were confined to 50 brls at 85½c per gallon.

Lake freights were more active at a further decline of ⅛c. There was a good demand from shippers for the lower lakes, but they would only take hold at the reduction, which owners reluctantly conceded toward the close, when vessels for corn to Buffalo were freely offered at 7c. Rates by sail were 7c for corn to Buffalo, 7½c for wheat to do, 5c for oats to do; 12@12½c for corn to Oswego; 13½c for do to Kingston. Through rates were quoted at 23½@24c on corn to New York, 25c on wheat to do; and 27c on corn to Portland and Boston. A total of 16 grain charters was reported, which will carry out 300,000 bu corn.

Provisions were weak, though hogs were reported firmer, and more active. Mess pork led in the movement, opening at yesterday's inside price, and declining 10c per brl. There were several orders to buy a few days ago, that have not yet been filled, but they would seem to have been withdrawn or modified, as there were no buyers to-day. Lard was dull, and nominally easier, though in rather light stock; but the offerings of summer lard are liberal enough to satisfy all the demands for consumption, leaving the winter product to be handled almost in deliveries on option. Meats were again in moderate demand, at unchanged prices. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash, or seller May, $12.65; do seller June, $12.70@12.75; do seller July, $12.95; seller August nominal at $13.15; prime mess, $11.50. Lard, cash or seller May, $8.52½@8.55; do seller June, $8.85@8.87½; do seller July, $9.00. Summer lard, $8.25. Dry salted meats 4½@4¾c for shoulders; 6½c for short ribs, and 6⅝@7c for short clear. Boxed meats, ⅜@½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9c, according to weights. Bacon, quoted at 5¾@6c for shoulders; 7½@7¾ for short ribs; 8c for clear; 11@11½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 8¼@8½c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork at $12.65; 500 brls do, seller June, at $12.75; 1,500 bu do at $12.70; 1,000 brls do, seller July, at $13.00; 200,000 lbs shoulders at 4½c, boxed; 10,000 lbs short ribs, at 6½c; 100,000 lbs do at 6½c, boxed; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams at 9½c.

Mr. George Stewart, provision broker, reports the following as the stocks of pork and lard on hand in this city at the present time: Mess pork, 93,618 brls; prime mess pork, 700 brls; extra prime pork, 200 brls; prime pork, 921 brls; lard, 27,125 tcs.

Flour was rather more active, but easier. Holders were nominally unchanged in their views, but the fact that many of the sales were reported on private terms shows a weakening somewhere. Most of the transactions were on direct orders. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (Shaw's) at $10.75; 100 brls spring extras at $9.00; 100 brls do at $8.75; 50 brls do at $8.50; 500 brls do at $8.25; 200 brls do at $8.00; 200 brls do at $7.75; 60 brls do at $7.00; 500 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $5.60. Total, 1,860 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $14.00 on track, and 30 tons middlings at $18.50, part delivered.

Wheat was very quiet, averaging about 2c lower, in consequence of a decline of 2d per 100 lbs in Liverpool, and resulting weakness in New York. Our market, however, was strong at the decline, there being comparatively few sellers. The large holders are confident. They sum up the situation as favorable to higher prices. They say that the amount of wheat on the way to Buffalo is only about 7 per cent of what it was at this time last year; that stocks at the lake ports are less than then, and that receipts at Chicago and Milwaukee are relatively small. They say that England will yet want large quantities of our wheat, and that not a bushel can be spared; that millers are working night and day, making a profit of $1.00 per brl on all the flour they can manufacture, and that that flour is not being sent East, but to the supply of Western points, as in Kansas, where they are bare of breadstuffs. But though the large holders were firm, under these views, there were several smaller operators who were willing to sell, looking upon the decline in Liverpool as proving that the English people have no idea of paying prices corresponding to those ruling in the West. Hence, a fluctuating market. Seller June, which was the leading option, opened at $1.51, declined to $1.50¾, advanced to $1.52, fell off to $1.50½, improved to $1.51, and closed weak at $1.50½. Seller July sold at $1.51½@1.53½, closing at the inside. Seller August was inactive, quoted at $1.42. Seller the year sold early at $1.25½, but was offered later at $1.25. No. 2 spring closed quiet at $1.49½@1.49½; No. 1 spring was in fair request, other grades inactive. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.57; 2,000 bu do at $1.56; 4,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.51; 1,600 bu do at $1.50½; 11,600 bu do at $1.50; 7,000 bu do at $1.49½; 5,000 bu do at $1.49½; 5,000 bu do at $1.49. Total, 37,000 bu.

Corn was rather quiet in the first half of the session, but fairly active later, and firm, the later average being ⅜@½c higher than yesterday. New York was reported active at first, but tame afterwards, with no important change in quotations. There was a much better demand for shipment in our market, consequent on a decline in freights, and orders to buy on option were numerous, though Liverpool was quoted 6d lower per 480 lbs. Some of these orders appeared to have been sent in under the impression that the corn in the country behind us is much less in amount than has been expected. But on the other side, several operators were laughing over what they were pleased to term a delusion; they said that the corn cribbed up along the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad will prove to be nearer 4,000,000 bu than to the 1,800,000 bu reported two days ago. Seller June opened at 48½c, declined to 47¾c, and advanced to 48c at the close. Seller July sold at 48⅞@49½c; and seller August at 49¼@50¼c, all closing with holders at the outside. No. 2 corn closed at 47¼c for regular. Cash sales were reported of 102,000 bu No. 2 at 47⅛c; 41,600 bu do at 47⅛c; 120,000 bu do at 47c; 30,000 bu do at 46¾c; 64,000 bu do at 46⅞c; 10,000 bu do at 46½c; 5,000 bu do at 47¼c afloat; 5,600 bu No. 1 at 48½c afloat; 17,000 bu No. 2 at 49c free on board; 29,200 bu rejected at 44c; 4,000 bu do at 43½c; 4,000 bu do at 43½c. Total, 341,200 bu.

Oats were excited and fully 2c higher, under an active speculative demand, which appeared to be born of a fear that the supply will prove to be short. The receipts continue to be so light that the short interest is growing nervous; especially as it appears that a much longer line is out than was generally supposed. Seller June opened at 41½c, advanced to 42¾c, and closed at 42½c; seller the month sold at 40@41¼c, and seller July at 41@43¼c; cash sales were reported of 9,350 bu at 42c; 12,000 bu at 41¼c; 5,000 bu at 41½c; 15,000 bu at 41c; 10,000 bu at 41c; 10,000 bu at 40½c; 10,000 bu at 40½c; 13,000 bu at 40c; 600 bu white, by sample, at 46c. Total, 84,800 bu.

Rye was in improved demand, and advanced 5@6c from yesterday, with liberal sales, closing firm. Cash sales were reported of 5,030 bu No. 2 at 80c; 15,400 bu do at 85c; 14,000 bu do (part to arrive) at 84c; 1,800 bu do at 83c; 800 bu do at 82c. Total, 36,800 bu.

Barley was neglected, and can scarcely be quoted. Regular No. 2 is nominal at 55@60c; the only sales being 800 bu at 57c in Armour, Dole & Co.'s elevator; while 400 bu No. 3 in Central sold at the same price.

The Green Bay *Advocate* says:

"The recent rains have so raised the streams that we hear on every hand of the logs coming down. The greater part of the logs on the Menominee are coming down. The entire drive of the Peshtigo is coming; all the logs on the Oconto and its tributaries, except, perhaps, one branch of Little River. Black Creek, a branch of the Wolf, is full, and the logs will all run out. We hear that the logs are also coming down both the Big and Little Suamico Rivers—in fact, almost the entire log crop of the Green Bay and Wolf River pineries will be got down in safety.

"This is an unlooked-for event, and the lumbermen feel good over it; but we fancy that if the same is true of the other pineries tributary to Chicago, it will pay the lumbermen not to put more than two-thirds their stock of logs."

LATEST.

In the afternoon grain was firmer and provisions unchanged. All were quiet except corn. The following sales were made on the call: 500 brls pork, seller June, at $12.70; 100 brls do, seller July, at $13.00; 5,000 bu wheat, seller June, at $1.50½; 25,000 bu do, seller July, at $1.51; 20,000 bu corn at 47½c; 5,000 bu do, seller June, at 48½c; 50,000 bu do at 48½c; 10,000 bu do, seller July, at 49½c; 55,000 bu do at 49½c; 30,000 bu do, seller August, at 50⅛c; 15,000 bu oats, seller June, at 42½c; 10,000 bu do at 42½c; 5,000 bu do, seller July, at 42⅞c.

The following were the closing prices on the call, at 3:30 o'clock:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller the month	$.......	$.......
Mess pork, seller June	12.70	12.72½
Mess pork, seller July	12.95	13.00
Mess pork, seller August	13.10	13.20
Mess pork, seller the year	....	....
Lard, cash or seller the month	....	....
Lard, seller June	8.80	8.85
Lard, seller July	8.90	9.00
Lard, seller the year	....	....
Wheat, cash	1.49½	1.49¾
Wheat, seller June	1.50½	1.51
Wheat, seller June and July	....	....
Wheat, seller July	1.51¾	1.51¾
Wheat, seller August	1.42	1.43
Wheat, seller the year	1.24½	1.25
Corn, cash	47¼	47½
Corn, seller June	48¼	48½
Corn, seller July	49½	49⅝
Corn, seller August	50⅛	50¼
Corn, seller first half August	....	....
Corn, seller September	51¼	52
Oats, cash	41¼	41½
Oats, seller June	42½	42⅝
Oats, seller July	42¾	43

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 17.

BUTTER—Under this head there were no new features to note. The demand continues small, buyers confining their purchases to meeting current wants, in anticipation of a further depreciation in values. The receipts, though not unusually large for the season, are increasing, and keep steadily in excess of the demand. Neat packages of choice dairy sell at 25@27c, but there is little butter arriving that is good enough to command these figures. We repeat our list: Strictly choice dairy, packed, at 25@27c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 18@21c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—Remains steady and firm at former rates. The demand was better than at the commencement of the week, but the general market is lacking in activity. Stocks are liberal. We quote: Stark, 39c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37c; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps bags, 21½@22½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was about the usual demand for building materials, and quotations were strong as follows: Stucco, $2.75@2.85; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand ₽ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair ₽ bu, 35@40c; fire brick ₽ 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $12.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₽ brl. The following are the ruling prices for domestic window glass:

FIRST QUALITY.

Size.	No. lights per box.	Per box 50 ft.	Size.	No. lights per box.	Per box 50 ft.
6x 8	150	$5.75	8x12	75	$6.75
8x10	120	6.25	8x13	69	6.75
6x12	100	5.75	8x14	64	7.00
7x 9	114	5.75	8x15	60	7.00
7x14	73	7.00	8x16	56	7.50
8x10	90	6.25	8x18	50	7.50

SECOND QUALITY PER BOX OF 50 FT.

8x10	$5.50
8x11 to 10x12	6.00
9x12 to 10x12	6.00
9x13 to 10x13	6.00
9x14 to 10x14	6.00
9x15 to 10x16	6.25

LEAD AND IRON—Lead pipe and sheet lead, 10c. Bar iron, 4c.

CAST IRON FOR BUILDINGS—Columns, plates, sills, etc., 4½@5c.

Wrought iron, such as gratings and shutters, 12½@15c.

BROOM CORN—The demand continues light at yesterday's quotations: Common at $40.00@75.00 per ton; fair to prime, green stock, $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00, and brush, $100.00@160.00.

BEANS—Continue in light request at the following range of prices: $2.50@2.60 for fair to choice medium, and $2.70 do for navy.

CHEESE—This market was without change in any important particular. The demand is only moderately active and the easy feeling noticeable for some time past is still prevalent. As the season advances the quality improves, and recent arrivals embrace some fine cheese. The stocks, however, are mainly composed of low grades, which holders seem anxious to work off and fair orders are being filled at a concession, from the quoted prices: New York factory, new, 14@16c; Ohio factory, new, 13@14c; Western, factory, new, 12@14c.

COAL—Only a limited business was doing at the coal yards to-day, and values, though weak and unsettled, were nominally unchanged. The following quotations are furnished: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lehigh, lump, $11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Erie, $9.50; Briar Hill, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana $8.00; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Blossburg, $9.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—There is only a light demand for goods in this line, but the reduced condition of the stocks and the late advance in tin impart a firm tone to the market, and the quoted prices are fully sustained all around. We repeat our list:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.15@2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	3.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4.50
Plums, blue gages, 2 lb	4.25
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.10@3.25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.65
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2.60
Corn, Elgin	3.25
Corn, Yarmouth	3.30
Peas, 2 lb	2.00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.10
Lobster, 1 lb	2.00
Oysters, 2 lb	3.25
Oysters, 1 lb	2.00

COOPERAGE—This market was rather quiet but steady at prices current since the opening of the week. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard, tierces, $1.65@1.75; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.15; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings, $17.50@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@25.00 per m.

EGGS—The inquiry was active at prices ranging at 12@12½c per doz. The supply was ample.

FISH—Met with a good demand, and former prices were being realized for all descriptions. The general market, however, is not so strong as it was a fortnight ago, and in lake fish the tendency seemed to be downward. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, 5.25@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.75@10.00; 10.00; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.85@8.00; No. 2 mackerel, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.90@2.00; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $5.75@6.00; George's cod, $6.75@7.00; box herring, No. 1, 35@40c; box scaled, 40@45c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—While there is no particular activity in the demand for dried fruits, a steady fair movement is witnessed, and prices remain firm for nearly everything in the list. Notwithstanding the high prices now current for apples, there are no anxious sellers, holders generally anticipating a further advance. We quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17; figs, box; 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 10@12½c; French do, 14½@15c; raisins, $3.20@3.30; blackberries, 15@15½c; raspberries, 37@38c; pitted cherries, 37@38c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9½c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 9½@10c; do Western, 10@10½c; do Michigan, 11½@12c.

GREEN FRUITS—The activity in the demand for oranges and lemons continues, and prices are gradually working upward. Apples and cranberries are in limited request only, and prices are little more than nominal. We quote: Apples, $4.00@6.00; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons $5.75@6.25; oranges, Messini, ₽ box, $5.75@6.00; do Palermo, $5.25@6.00.

GROCERIES—The firmness noticeable for two or three days past in the coffee market, culminated to-day in an advance of 1c. In New York an advance of 1½c gold has been established within the past three days, and if the advance there is sustained, a further upward movement here must follow. Coffee sugars were easier all around, and we drop quotations ⅛c. Hard sugars remain firm at former rates. Rice soaps and spices are in good request and rule firm. Syrups are easy. The general market was quiet.

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—O G Java, 29@30½c; Java No. 2, 28½@27½c; choice Rio, at 24½@24½c; prime do, at 23½@23½c; good do, at 23½@23¾c; common do, 20½@21½c; Singapore, at 24½@25c; Costa Rica, at 24½@25c; Maracaibo, at 24@24½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, at 7⅞@8½c; Carolina, at 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 12½@13c; A, standard, at 11⅞@11½c; A, No. 2, at 11⅝@11⅝c; B, at 11½@11⅝c; XC, at 11⅜@11½c; C, at 11¼@11⅜c; choice brown, at 10½@11½c; fair do, at 9½@10c; New Orleans do, at 9½@10c; molasses do, at 8½@9¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, at 75@80c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@55c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@55c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans, at 65@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 14@15c; cloves, at 20@21c; cassia, at 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@6½c; German mottled, at 5¾@7c; White Lily, 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6½@7c; brown Windsor, at 5½@6½c; palm at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@6½c.

HAY—The hay trade was again active, the demand for pressed descriptions, for shipment East and South, continuing large. Prices were firm and unchanged. Loose hay on wagons was in fair request, but the supply was ample and prices were barely sustained. We quote the prices wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: Timothy, beater pressed, $18.00@20.00; do loose pressed, $16.50@19.00; prairie pressed, $10.00@12.00. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $16.00@18.00; prairie, loose, $11.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—With the exception of a slightly firmer feeling in the market for dry stock there were no new features to note under this head. The demand continues steadily fair and sufficient to absorb all offerings. We make no change in our quotations: Green city butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11c; green calf, 15c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; do calf, 18c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@70c; grubby, 8c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand continues active, and as the stocks are not heavy quotations are well sustained:

Horse-shoe iron	$ 5-10@70	
Bar iron	5	@ 5 3-10 rates
Heavy band	5 3-10@	5 9-10 rates
Light band	5 3-10@	5 9-10 rates
Hoop	6 3-10@	6 4-10 rates
Oval	5 5-10@	5 9-10 rates
Round and square	5 5-10@	5 9-10 rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@	5 3-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian, No. 1 stained	18	
Sheet iron		$4 rates
Norway nail rods	9½	@ rates
German plow steel	10½	@13 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@12½ rates
Spring and tire steel	10	@12 rates

LEATHER—The market was again quoted quiet and firm. The following prices are current:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	40
Country harness	33@	37
Line city, ₽ lb	35@	37
Kip, ₽ lb	60@	1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₽ ft	26@	29
City upper, No. 2, ₽ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	23@	26
Collar, ₽ ft	20@	22
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	25@	27
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	32@	34
Rough upper, damaged	28@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@	35
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	31@	33
"B A" sole	31@	33

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@	1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	90.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@	2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@	2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@	2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—In this market to-day a good business was transacted and a very firm feeling prevailed. Following are the quotations now current:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do 12x12, $17.00; do 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 52c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 50c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 48c; tin'd copper, 46c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 10 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c per lb; bdls, 80 net.

NAILS—No changes occurred in quotations to-day. The demand was large: 10d, per keg, $6.75; 8d, per keg, $6.00; 6d, per keg, $6.25; 4d, per keg, $6.50; 3d, per keg, $7.25; fine 3d, per keg, $9.50; blue 2d, common, per keg, $9.00; clinch, $8.00.

NAVAL STORES—The market was active, but prices were not so firm. We still quote:

Manilla rope, ₽ lb	$ 19 @	20
Sisal ropes, ₽ lb	17 @	18
Hemp sash cord, ₽ lb	22 @	23
Marline, ₽ lb	20 @	23
Tarred rope, ₽ lb		@ 18
Oakum, ₽ bale	5.00 @	6.50
Pitch, ₽ brl	6.50 @	7.00
Tar ₽ brl	5.50 @	6.00

OILS—Prices were without material change. There was a liberal movement at the annexed quotations: Carbon, 22½@23c; extra winter lard oil, 80c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 98c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 90c@$1.00; do, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 70.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Continue active and firm. We quote:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$	@12.00
Fancy brands	11.00	@11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow White	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	5.00
English Ven red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4.50
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POULTRY—With the exception of a decline of 1c per pound on live turkeys, prices remain unchanged. The inquiry for this portion of the week was good: Live chickens, $4.25@5.00 per doz: live turkeys, 14@15 per lb.

POTATOES—The market was more active, but at lower prices. We quote: 60@65c for Western, 85@90c for good straight Ohio peach-blows, and 30@45c for mixed Western.

SEEDS—The market was more active, at the following changes in our prices: Clover, $5.00@5.15 for good to prime, and $6.00@6.15 for mammoth. Millet at $1.25@1.35, and Hungarian at $1.35@1.50. Timothy at $2.15@2.30 for fair to good; $2.50@2.70 for prime.

SALT—Was in large demand on shipping account, and prices ruled firm at the annexed range: Saginaw, fine, $2.05; Onondaga, fine, $2.05; coarse, $2.15; Diamond C, $2.40 per brl Ashton dairy, $5.00 per bag.

TEAS—Nothing new was developed in connection with this market. There was a fair amount of trading and the market was firm at full former rates: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@63c; good 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

CHEWING—Extra, 90@95c; choice, 80@85c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 55@60c.

WOOD—Is in active demand, and the following prices were being realized: Beech, $10.00; Maple, $11.00; Hickory, $12.00; Slabs, $7.00; delivered.

WOOL—Was in meagre demand, both on local and shipping account, and prices ruled easy. We, however, make no change in our list:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	63@65c
Washed, coarse	55@60c
Unwashed, fine	35@42c
Unwashed, medium	40@45c
Unwashed, coarse	35@40c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	67@73c
Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.	

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Agents reported a good demand at the following tariff:

Chicago to	4th Class per 100 lbs	Flour per brl	Grain in bulk	Dressed meats in bulk	Fresh beef, mutton, and pork per 100 lbs
Boston	.55	$1.10	.55		
New York	.50	1.00	.50	65	90
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.45	.90	.45	55	80
Washington, D. C.	.55	1.10			
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, & Bellaire	.30	.60	.30	35	
Wheeling	.35	.70	.35	40	
Newark, O.	.30	.60	.30	35	
Cleveland	.22	.44	.22	27	
Newcastle, Pa., & Youngstown, O.	.30	.60	.30	35	
Oil City, Corry, Franklin	.40	.80	.40	45	
Akron, O.	.30	.60	.30	35	
Norfolk, Va.	.55	1.10			
Wilmington, N. C.	.70	1.40			
Charleston, S. C.	.70	1.40			
Savannah, Ga.	.70	1.40			
Petersburg & Richmond	.60	1.20			

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 17.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,299	6,884	19
Tuesday	4,899	8,114	599
Wednesday	4,525	8,563	759
Thursday	2,547	7,374	668
Friday	1,587	7,874	898
Total	15,850	38,809	2,943
Same time last week	10,475	36,770	3,581
Week before last	15,846	61,666	5,528

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,427	4,372	....
Tuesday	1,816	3,813	....
Wednesday	1,625	6,840	....
Thursday	2,795	6,060	....
Friday	....	....	....
Total	8,663	21,085	....

CATTLE—In the cattle market there was no noticeable change. The demand continues reasonably active, but the too liberal supply of stock, together with the not very encouraging tone of Eastern advices operated to prevent any appreciation in values, and we have to record another unprofitable day for sellers. The offerings were excellent, in fact, all that could be desired—the larger portion consisting of good to choice well fattened steers, of from 1,100 to 1,450 lbs average, for which the ruling prices were $5.50@6.35—but this favorable circumstance was out-weighed by unfavorable advices, and the excessive supply, and, as during the preceding days of the week, the market was lacking in strength. The best droves were taken on New York, Albany, and Boston account, at $6.00@6.40 for choice steers averaging from 1,250 to 1,350 lbs, while Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati buyers operated on a liberal scale at $5.00@5.85 for common to good smooth steers, averaging from 1,050 to 1,250 lbs. The inquiry for stockers was somewhat limited, but the offerings were not numerous, and former rates were fully sustained, $4.50@4.85 being paid for good to prime droves of from 900 to 1,050 lbs average. City butchers supplied themselves at $3.75@5.25—the outside figure for choice cows and fairish steers. The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.65
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	6.00@6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.75@4.85
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.00@3.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
71	smooth fleshy steers	1,171	$5.85
67	choice shipping steers	1,217	6.05
22	choice shipping steers	1,281	6.12½
14	cows	1,042	5.15
15	choice steers	1,368	6.12½
17	good steers	1,218	5.75
78	choice steers	1,346	6.20
38	fat smooth steers	1,094	5.65
15	choice steers	1,360	6.00
14	butchers' stock	924	4.65
94	choice steers	1,285	6.00
14	choice steers	1,283	6.00
15	choice steers	1,300	6.00
80	choice steers	1,261	6.15
16	choice steers	1,364	6.12½
33	pony steers	1,086	5.60
61	still-fed steers	1,285	6.12½
17	choice steers	1,346	6.20
16	choice steers	1,147	4.80
9	calves	118	5.50
58	fat pony steers	1,030	5.60
79	good steers	1,077	5.82½
120	choice steers	1,383	6.25
61	choice steers	1,366	6.00
11	fair steers	1,250	5.75
30	choice steers	1,459	6.30
16	medium steers	1,162	5.65
75	choice steers	1,393	6.25
44	choice steers	1,393	6.25

HOGS—In this branch of the live stock market trading was again active, to-day, and sellers experienced no difficulty in securing a further advance. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Canada buyers were in attendance, and, although there was no particular urgency in the demand from either source, the competition proved sufficiently active to enable holders to work up prices to the extent of 5@10c per 100 lbs, making the advance since Tuesday fully 20@25c. Sales were reported all the way from $4.10, for coarse uneven mixed lots, to $4.35 for extra, though most of the day's business was transacted at $4.20@4.25 for medium to choice grades. About everything was disposed of, and the market closed steady, at $4.10@4.15 for common; at $4.15@4.20 for medium to fair, and at $4.25@4.30 for good to choice. The object of buyers in thus running up prices is obvious. They know that, in all probability, large receipts will follow this advance, and that next week they will be able to fill their orders at prices of their own making. Country shippers will promote their own interests by the exercise of more than usual caution for the next half-dozen days, or until values again become settled. Even should the receipts prove no larger than during the present week, it is not generally believed that present prices can be sustained. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
24	199	$4.25	127	....	$4.30	50	252	$4.30
20	271	4.25	51	206	4.25	45	223	4.25
61	215	4.25	51	210	4.20	28	230	4.25
97	253	4.25	50	260	4.15	61	219	4.25
22	270	4.25	54	241	4.25	122	238	4.25
19	263	4.25	46	267	4.25	77	230	4.25
35	213	4.25	57	233	4.25	66	219	4.25
26	207	4.25	48	276	4.25	66	225	4.25
59	208	4.25	59	230	4.25	52	221	4.25
51	165	4.25	144	282	4.25	69	253	4.30
24	272	4.30	90	290	4.20	58	233	4.30
56	249	4.25	174	244	4.20	59	226	4.30
63	197	4.22½	50	268	4.25	47	221	4.20
67	182	4.22½	120	212	4.20	55	174	4.25
52	239	4.25	112	230	4.20	51	276	4.30
30	104	4.20	55	229	4.20	51	232	4.15
35	236	4.30	64	180	4.25	55	221	4.25
49	262	4.27½	50	222	4.20	51	272	4.20
50	293	4.30	56	249	4.25	50	270	4.20
48	243	4.20	42	273	4.30	24	285	4.20
45	233	4.20	54	243	4.20	52	255	4.30
33	243	4.20	134	304	4.25	90	290	4.20
68	221	4.25	61	261	4.30	122	239	4.25
63	202	4.25	56	261	4.25	47	273	4.30
59	196	4.20	114	222	4.20	56	224	4.30

SHEEP—There were no new developments in the market for this class of stock. The supply continues light and with a steady fair demand prices ruled firmer and unchanged, at $5.00@6.50 for common; at $6.75@7.00 for medium, and at $7.25@8.25 for good to choice. Shorn sheep are quotable at $5.00@6.25 for good to choice. Lambs are in good demand at $3.50@5.00.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 17.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments
Lumber, feet m	5,092	1,475
Shingles, m	1,980	2,980
Lath, pieces m	358	252

CARGOES—The market for cargoes to-day was moderately active, and, with the exception of a slight decline on piece stuff, prices remain unchanged. Shingles and lath were active at $2.90@3.00 for the former, and $3.25@3.50 for lath. At the close seven cargoes remained over.

We clip the following from the Saginaw *Enterprise*:

Owing to the still unfavorably dry weather, rendering it unlikely that a stock of logs adequate to fully supply the mills to their cutting capacity will be brought down the streams, and that consequently a short crop of lumber may be looked for, prices are well maintained, and may be stated as advancing. Sales are reported at $8 for shipping culls, $18 for common, and $40 for uppers, but $7.14 and $38 are prevailing figures, although we have heard of sales at $6.50, $13, and $35. The movement in oak timber on the river is lively,—the major part of the lumbering of this timber having been done low down on the streams, so that it is more likely than pine to reach the market. The increase in the production of oak timber for the past two years has been enormous, but the stock is not open to quotations as to price, owing to the fact that it is principally got out by parties who ship to Eastern and Quebec markets direct.

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	$ 21.00
Good to choice strips and boards	16.00@17.00
Common strips and boards	13.00@15.00
Common mixed lumber	12.00@13.00
Joist and scantling	12.25@12.50
Shingles	2.90@ 3.00
Lath	3.25@ 3.50
Pickets	11.00@12.00

Following are the rates current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₽ m	$3.00
Ludington, ₽ m	2.75
Pentwater, ₽ m	2.50
Muskegon, ₽ m	2.25
White Hall, ₽ m	2.50
Grand River, ₽ m	2.25

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ₽ cord	3.50
Railroad ties	10
Two Rivers—Lumber ₽ m	2.37½
Ahnapee—Wood ₽ cord	2.75
Ahnapee—Railroad ties	9
Ahnapee—Cedar posts	4@5½
Ahnapee—Shingles	30
Menominee	3.00
Oconto	3.50

Sales afloat include the following:

Cargo scow J. M. Hill, from Manistee, 75 m feet timber at $17.00, 125 m feet joist and scantling at $12.50. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo sold to arrive from Muskegon, 150 m feet mill run, strips and boards, at $17.50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Eliza Day, from Manistee, 112 m feet joist and scantling at $12.25. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Fanny & Fly, from Muskegon, 80 m feet boards and strips at $16.50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Scoville, from Muskegon, 106 m feet boards and strips, at $13.50, and 24 m lath at $3.50 (mill tally). Sold by A. B. Watson.

Cargo schr Clipper City, from Muskegon, 118 m feet boards and strips, at $13.60, 8 m lath at $3.50. Sold by A. B. Watson.

AT THE YARDS.

Trade was active, and dealers ruled firm in their views at the following revised quotations:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	35.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@38.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
Common boards	15.00
Joists, scantlings, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	17.00@18.00
Fencing	17.00@18.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	19.00@25.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@25.00
Lath	4.00@ 4.25
Sawed singles, No. 1	1.75@ 2.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@ 3.75

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$20.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common (in cargo lots)	18.00
Hickory	25.00@30.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

The market was fairly active and firm at former figures:

A or star shingles	$3.12½@3.25
No 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @2.00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED........May 17.

Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 25 brls flour, and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 103 bdls hides, 22 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop St. Clair, Sturgeon Bay, 250 m lumber.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 400 m shingles, 20 m lumber, 50 pkgs butter, and 20 pkgs fish.
Prop Mayflower, Detroit, 60 brls salt.
Bark J. G. Masten, Buffalo, 797 tons coal.
Schr R. N. Skidmore, Pentwater, 60 m lumber, and 400 m shingles.
Schr West Side, Oswego, 2,481 brls salt.
Schr Guide, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr Hamilton, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Buena Vista, Hitchcock's Pier, 350 telegraph poles, 300 cedar posts, and 300 cedar trees.
Brig J. M. Hill, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, 128 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 140 half brls fish, 879 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Bark S. V. R. Watson, Buffalo, 1,500 brls lime.
Bark Arabia, Kingston, 334 tons pig iron.
Bark Cecelia, Port Colborne, light.
Brig Fashion, Menominee, 175 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Corsair, Oswego, 480 tons coal.
Schr Jas. Catchpole, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Leo, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr H. C. Potter, Bay City, 3,201 brls salt.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 110 cords wood.
Schr Waleska, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.
Schr Azov, Michaels' Bay, 90 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Wend the Wave, Bay City, 2,856 brls salt.
Schr Atalanta, Menominee, 220 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr M. Mueller, Paris Bay, 4,526 railroad ties.
Schr Arrow, Holland, 50 cords wood.
Schr Presto, Muskegon, 165 m lumber.
Schr Radical, Carlton, 120 cords wood.
Schr C. Shaw, South Haven, 20 cords wood, 21 cords bark.
Schr Australia, Ahnepee, 1,789 ties, 4,080 cedar posts.
Schr E. B. King, Matson's Pier, 5000 cedar posts.
Schr O. Dall, Portage Lake, 110 m lumber, 35 m lath.
Scow Dan Hayes, Fairport, 120 m brick, 200 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Barge Contest, Horn's Pier, 17 m posts.
Barge J. H. Drake, Grand Haven, 260 m lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 20 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, 592 gross tons iron ore.
Steam barge Monitor, South Haven, 12 m lumber, 50 cds wood, and sundries.
Bark Churubusco, Point aux Barques, 1,500 telegraph poles, 1,600 posts.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Menominee, 180 m lumber.
Schr R. Mott, Oconto, 155 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 130 m lumber.
Schr Phoenix, Pentwater, 150 m lumber.
Schr Florence, White Lake, 1,665 railroad ties.
Schr Fisher, Stillmack Pier, 60 cds wood.
Schr Gem, South Haven, 40 cds wood, 25 cds bark.
Schr Lavinda, Ludington, 118 m lumber.
Schr H. Rand, Stony Creek, 183 telegraph poles, 3,000 posts.
Schr Driver, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr Warren, Muskegon, 76 m lumber.
Schr H. Greeley, Mann's Pier, 57 cds wood.
Schr Sea Gem, Pentwater, 950 m shingles.
Schr Hamlet, Green Bay, 1,500 m shingles.
Schr Two Brothers, Menominee, 200 m lumber.
Schr Ottawa, [illegible]
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 25 m lumber, 75 m lath.
Barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, 55 cds wood.

CLEARED........May 17.

Schr J L Schank, Holland, 125 bu potatoes.
Schr David Dall, Portage Lake, 5 brls flour, 2 brls pork, 1 tc beef.
Bark City of Buffalo, Port Colborne, 21,827 bu corn.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Ahnepee, sundries.
Prop S D Caldwell, Port Huron, 7,896 bu corn, 450 brls pork, 521 tcs beef, 700 brls flour and sundries.
Schr Dundee, Kingston, 16,110 bu corn.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, 20,500 bu oats, 2,600 brls flour, 400 bags seed, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 130 bu corn, 10 brls flour and sundries.
Schr Annie Mulvey, Kingston, 17,500 bu corn.
Schr Florida, Kingston, 19,000 bu corn.
Schr Jas. Mowatt, Kingston, 18,540 bu corn.
Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, 110 bales broom corn, and sundries.
Schr Monitor, Buffalo, 23,800 bu corn.
Schr Montcalm, Oswego, 21,244 bu corn.
Schr Atlanta, Menominee, sundries.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 15 brls flour.
Schr Express, Manistique, 25 brls flour, 10 brls pork, 5 bls beef, and sundries.
Bark Churubusco, Point Barques, 50 bu oats, 5 brls flour.
Schr Escanaba, Buffalo, 26,740 bu corn.
Schr Stafford, Port Colborne, 13,341 bu corn.
Schr Reed Case, Buffalo, 23,000 bu corn.
Barge Alert, Peshtigo, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 10 bags timothy seed, and sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Two Rivers, sundries.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels are reported as having passed Port Colborne up to 6 p. m., May 15:

DOWN—Propellers Georgian, Port Stanley to Montreal; Prairie, Toledo to Ogdensburgh; steam ferry-boat Archer, Buffalo to Waddington.

UP—Schooners Mary, Russian, Bismarck; J. A. McDonald, Clyde, Valentine, G. Smith; barks Q. B. Rice, J. E. Gilmore; schooner Undine; propeller St. Albans; schooner Jane Ralston.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, May 17.—We note the following charters: To Buffalo—Schrs Monitor, Bahama; props Blanchard, Philadelphia, and Mayflower, all corn at 7c; schr Northwest, corn on p. t. To Kingston—Azov, Sweepstakes, Cecelia, corn, 13½c; Laura Bell, corn on p. t.; Arabia, corn, 13½c. To Oswego—West Side (yesterday p. m.) corn, 12½c.

MILWAUKEE, May 16.—Grain freights are dull and nominal at 8½c for wheat to Buffalo and 14c to Oswego. No charters.

OSWEGO, May 15.—Freights unchanged. Charters to Toledo—Schrs Maze and Miami Belle, salt at 6c per brl. To Sandusky—Schr Grenada, salt at 13c per brl.

BUFFALO, May 15.—Rates are unchanged. The following charters are reported. Schooners City of the Straits and Columbia, coal to Chicago, at 80c per ton; schooner Jennie and Annie goes to Cleveland for stone to Chicago at $1.82½ per ton, free of hoisting; schooner C. H. Johnson, coal to Marquette at 80c per ton; schooner Yankee, 1,000 brls cement to Cleveland at 8c per brl, and from thence coal to Milwaukee at 90c per ton.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Inactive for two causes: Shippers are holding off for lower rates, and the fact that the canal is not in condition here for the passage of loaded boats. Rates are nominal at 13½c for corn and $3.50 per ton over toll for staves to New York, and $6.00 per tm for lumber to Albany. Rail rates are 14c per bu for corn to New York, delivered alongside of vessel.—*Buffalo Express*, 16.

TOLEDO, May 15.—The following charters are reported: Schooners B. Parsons, 7½c on corn to Oswego, and Vienna, corn to Kingston at 8c.

Miscellaneous Items.

WIND.—The wind, yesterday, was from the East.

WAGES.—Seamen are still receiving $2.00@2.25 per diem.

THE LOTTIE BERNARD SAFE.—A letter from Duluth, May 11th, announces the safe return to that port of the steamer Lottie Bernard, which was exposed to a severe gale on the 4th, while en route to Silver Islet, and supposed to be lost.

LIGHT AT PESHTIGO.—There will be a steady, bright light exhibited at Peshtigo harbor from May 1, to the close of navigation. The water at this point is from two to two and one-half feet lower than last season.

KEEL LAID.—We learn from Mr. McLaren that the keel of a new vessel for Buffalo parties was laid at Bailey's ship yard this morning. The vessel is of the same size and class as the two already launched, is full Welland Canal size, of about 400 tons burden, and of the following dimensions: Length over all, 143 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet; and depth of hold, 12 feet. She will have a carrying capacity of 22,000 bushels wheat. By the terms of the contract, she is to be afloat and completed by the 1st of September.—*Toledo Blade.*

LOW WATER.—The Toronto *Globe* says that the river there was never known to be so low at this season of the year.

NEW SCOW AT ASHTABULA.—Our correspondent, "I. T.," writes from Ashtabula that the scow Perry White, owned by W. Baker, which is being built at that port, is nearly completed and will be ready to sail this week.

BUFFALO NOTES.—The *Express* of Thursday contained the following items:

"Barge Ocean, on the reef above the dock of the International, is full of water. An expedition was arranged yesterday morning to go to her relief, but some difficulty occurred with the laborers and they refused to go, thereby delaying the undertaking for the time being.

"Captain Rice was engaged all day yesterday in organizing an expedition to go to the relief of the propeller Chicago. Brig Helfenstein has been engaged as a lighter. Steam pumps of the propeller Chicago. Brig Helfenstein and pontoons will be taken along. A diver has gone up to examine the propeller's bottom. It is quite possible the hole may be closed, the water pumped out, and the vessel brought into port with nearly all of her cargo undisturbed.

"Commencing Tuesday afternoon, vessels appeared to find their way through the ice without serious difficulty, several succeeding in getting through without the aid of tugs. Yesterday they appeared to follow one after the other into the river in rapid succession, materially reducing the large fleet outside some ten or twelve miles. Elevators are at work night and day discharging cargoes. Possibly in the neighborhood of fifty to sixty vessels will have arrived during the twenty-four hours ending this morning."

FROM DETROIT.—We glean the following items from the *Tribune* of the 16th:

"The barge Ocean, *en route* to Tonawanda with a cargo of lumber, a despatch announces, shortly after entering the ice at or near Point Albino, run on a reef and sunk. She will doubtless prove a total loss. She is now in her 21st year, and has served her majority as a steamer. Some years since she was converted into a lumber barge. She was at one time among the finest of our large boats, and for several years ran in connection with Ward's Line. At the present time she was owned by Pilcher & Co. The Ocean was 1,057 tons burden.

"During the high wind on Saturday last several vessels were engaged taking on cargo along the coast of Lake Huron, receiving their cargoes from Pine Landing, to which they were moored. The lake became mountainous in a very short space of time, giving the vessels barely time to cut their moorings and get out from the land, while others not so fortunate were compelled to ride it out at anchor. Out of six or eight all escaped going ashore or meeting with other disaster of special note.

"Our latest advices from Buffalo are up to Wednesday evening, at which time the situation had but slightly changed, although a few vessels and steamers were enabled to make their exit, aided by powerful tugs. For these services the prices range from $300 to $500 with favorable prospects for an advance. The schooner City of Painesville, and one other craft were towed out by a Detroit tug for $800 each, and upwards of twenty hours, it is stated, were occupied in working through. The route of egress or ingress is to the northward of the bay, the ice along that route being more or less broken up. Four Detroit tugs are rendering valuable service to the blockade squadron, receiving a handsome remuneration in return.

"Owing to the non-appearance of the downward bound vessels for the past few days, our lake tugs are necessarily compelled to proceed a long distance in search of a tow. Several were seen on Wednesday, off Presque Isle, Lake Huron."

MOUNTAINS ON FIRE.

Miles of Flames in the Hudson River Counties—Grand and Awful Scenes.

Kingston, N. Y. (May 14) Correspondence of the New York World.

Soon after leaving Port Ben we saw, at a distance of several miles, and high up among the mountains, dense clouds of smoke rising and floating to the eastward. They carried with them a large quantity of ashes and cinders, and occasionally small particles fell on our clothing. After rounding a long curve we found that we were passing behind the immense clouds of smoke, so that they totally eclipsed the sun, and left us surrounded by a peculiar purplish light. It was not long before we were so near that we could discern the flames as they leapt up higher than the trees. At the same time I heard a strange rumbling sound, and imagined that I felt the earth tremble underneath. We stopped and sat still in our buggy for a few minutes, and then we could distinctly hear the roar of the great fire, and occasionally feel the earth tremble. We left the highway and drove across the fields up to the top of a hill, where we were almost on a level with the burning forest. The extent of the burning mass then appeared to be about two square miles. That was the crater of our volcano. From our position it looked as if the woods must have been filled with either men or devils, all of whom were cutting down the trees and casting them into the burning mass. The whole forest within the space I have described was swaying to and fro as if twisted by a whirlwind. Whenever the wind shifted so as to blow directly toward us from the fire, we could hear the terrible unnatural roar of the mad flames, and soon after a perfect shower of ashes would fall around us, covering the grass with a white powderish substance. Then a more brisk wind would sweep over the mountain, and instantly the branches of the trees would sway and go down into the lake of fire the faster. In some parts the fire seemed to work underneath instead of burning the branches first, and in such instances the trees would fall almost whole, and when one succumbed it would carry a score of others whose trunks had been nearly burnt in two, and then a tremendous crash would ensue. The sky would immediately be overcast with a thick cloud of cinders, casting a black shadow beneath. The fire moved like a glacier, slowly, but irresistibly. Its course was so steady that unless one took pains to mark it it would hardly be perceived. By observing any object between ourselves and the edge of the fire district, we could see a change in its border in less that five minutes. We saw dead birds lying on the ground in many places, and some poor creatures had escaped the fire with only one wing left. These were floundering around in the grass, gasping out their lives. Now and then a hare would emerge from the edge of the forest, run out into the fields a short distance, return to the edge again, look all around as if in a terrible quandary, afraid to stay and afraid to go. Then, after hearing the roar of the fire a little nearer, he would start off with a bound and soon vanish out of sight. The inhabitants all about were in constant danger of their lives and property. Those in line kept a constant watch over their houses to prevent the falling sparks from igniting them, and scarcely any one has taken any sleep since the first alarm of fire was sounded. My companion and myself passed the night at a small place called Ellenville, and returned to-day. From 9 o'clock till 12 o'clock last night nearly every inhabitant in the place was away on the hills, looking at the really awful sight. The whole region, which had been obscured during the day, was now brilliantly lighted by the same means which caused darkness in the daytime. It is hoped that the fire cannot spread much further, as there is a large body of water directly in its path, which must serve as a check to it.

On Friday last the village of Chichester was seriously threatened with destruction. All the inhabitants were out, and by constant effort night and day their houses and property were saved.

How the Rugged Career of a Leading Rooster Was Ended.

From the LaCrosse (Wis) Democrat.

The McDonald boys found, the other day, that there was a rooster on their farm that was useless. He just loafed around, and didn't lay any eggs, and wouldn't even help about taking care of the horses. In fact, it cost just as much to keep that rooster as it did one that was earning its living. Charley and Jennings held a council of war, and concluded to slay the rooster. They took a Smith & Wilson revolver, and an oyster can full of cartridges, and planted the rooster up inside a high board fence, and at one o'clock gave him notice to lay down his arms, or they would move on his works at once. The rooster put his thumb to his nose, and told them as plain as he could that they would have to walk over his dead body first. At this they became mad, and the cannonading commenced. They shot at him about forty times to get the range, and then began to shoot at his vital parts. The rooster walked around the yard and scratched for angle-worms, as though it was the least of his trouble what they were shooting at. The boys took turns killing the rooster until 2 o'clock, when the ammunition gave out, and they sent for another box of cartridges. At this point the attacking party moved a little nearer, and opened on the rooster. The rooster didn't care how near they got. There was nothing mean about him. Occasionally the rooster would see where a ball struck the fence, and he would get opposite the hole, but even with that advantage they couldn't hit him. The boys shot at that rooster until about 4 o'clock, when the revolver got so hot they couldn't use it. The fence was as full of holes as one of those war veterans, but the rooster, O! where was he? He was taking his customary angle-worm with as good an appetite as he ever had in his life. Exasperated, at last, Jennings crept up to the rooster and took a rest across the long feathers of his tail, and fired at his head. The rooster's head dropped on the ground, and it was all over—with the angle-worm he was after, but the rooster was unhurt. Charley proposed to get an umbrella and run it down the rooster's throat and spread it, and see if *that* would kill him, when the girl, who had been waiting all the afternoon to cook the rooster, caught him and wrung his neck. The boys looked disgusted when they saw how easy a fowl murder could be committed by one who is a good marksman. The best way to kill roosters is to wait for them to die. That rooster would have been as old as Methuselah if he had waited to be killed by a ball from that revolver.

Novel Suit for Damages.

From the Albany Knickerbocker.

We understand that a most singular case is about to be instituted by one of our well-known citizens against a merchant, for damages in causing the death of his wife, and setting damages at $10,000. It appears that the merchant, who is a dealer in drugs, was in the habit of selling to the wife of the citizen referred to laudanum for personal use, in a clandestine manner; that the wife, on one occasion, took a dose of said laudanum, which was the immediate cause of death. Previous to the woman's becoming addicted to the use of the drug, she was a healthy, intelligent, and happy woman, a loving wife, doting parent, and industrious helpmate. The husband claims that, through the influence of the drug, his wife lost her health, she became depressed in spirits, and death followed, causing desolation in his home and sorrow in his heart. Believing that all this was produced through the sale of the drug, he claims damages from the seller, on the ground that he knowingly sold the poisonous article, fully aware of its disastrous effects upon the woman in question.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:10 p m	*3:80 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accom'odat'n	*4:10 p m	*9:40 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Except Saturday. § Except Monday.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

Pacific Fast Line	10:30 a m	3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	10:30 p m	6:30 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 a m	2:00 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 p m	7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	6:30 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	8:00 p m	5:30 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	§7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*5:40 a m	*8:40 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	3:20 p m
Momence Accommodation	5:35 p m	9:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	*9:00 a m	†7:30 p m
Pacific Express	§5:15 p m	§8:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*6:00 a m
Mail	†5:30 a m	*6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:45 p m	*9:40 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:30 p m	10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:05 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	*6:00 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	†7:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*10:20 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot, foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st Stations.

Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*3:00 p m	*2:40 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:00 p m	*9:10 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	†9:00 p m	§7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*6:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:15 p m	*9:45 a m

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*8:20 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*8:20 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*8:20 p m
†Keokuk Passenger	*8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Gilman Passenger	*3:15 p m	*9:50 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*8:00 a m
do do do	*8:20 a m	*9:10 p m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*4:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*6:15 p m
do do do	*6:15 p m	*7:25 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ On Saturdays this train will leave at 5:15 p. m. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

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Saturday Morning, May 18, 1872.

CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

Reduced Rates for The Weekly Chicago Tribune for the Campaign.

The country is now entering upon a Presidential Campaign which will, perhaps, be the most exciting that has been known since 1860. It is now morally certain that the only candidates in the field for the Presidency will be HORACE GREELEY and ULYSSES S. GRANT. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will support Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President, on the Cincinnati Platform; and the weekly campaign edition will be furnished from the 15th of May to the 15th of November, or for any shorter time, at the following extremely low rates:

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THE CITY REVENUES.

The new Revenue law of the State of Illinois begins operation on the 1st of July. It repeals all other laws in anywise inconsistent therewith. It notably repeals all laws and parts of laws authorizing cities, towns, and municipalities making any assessment (other than special) for taxation or revenue. The law provides that for city purposes there shall be no assessment or valuation other than that made by the county officers for State and county purposes, and provides in detail for the manner in which the city authorities shall notify the County Board of the amount needed for each city purpose, and for the levy by the county of the required rate of taxation for that purpose. It is true, this law does not operate until July, but it is not the less true that from and after the 1st of July it will be the exclusive law of the State, and the only one under which the city taxes for the year 1872 can be assessed, levied, or collected.

The importance of this matter to the City of Chicago becomes evident when it is known that under a city assessment the valuation of taxable property in the City will be $280,000,000, and the tax to raise the required revenue will be 2 per cent. But under a State assessment the valuation will be $80,000,000, and the rate of tax will, of necessity, to raise the same amount of revenue, be 6½ per cent. This levy will produce just the same amount of revenue if levied in gross that would be raised by the levy at the rate of 2 per cent on the larger valuation, but the city is not authorized to levy taxes in gross. They must be levied in detail, and in some important instances the rates are limited by law. Thus the city is limited to the levying annually of a tax of one mill for sewerage, one mill for water, and we think the rate for schools cannot exceed three mills. It makes quite a difference to the public whether the revenue for sewerage is $280,000, or $80,000. We have already published the fact that the deficiency in the revenue of 1871 leaves the city deficient in the expenditure for sewerage more than $80,000. It will take the whole of the present year's tax to pay that deficiency. A like deficiency exists in the water revenue, and in all other items where the tax was laid by special limited rate. Under a valuation such as is made for State and county taxes, the city will have no revenue for two years for water or sewerage purposes, the revenue for school purposes will be greatly contracted, and generally the city must suffer serious embarrassment.

It will not do for the city to attempt to treat the State law as a nullity, and proceed under the charter as if no such law existed. Such a proceeding may result in having the whole assessment set aside as illegal, leaving the city without any revenue for any purpose. The revenue law of the State requires, in express terms, that the State assessment shall be at the full or cash valuation of property, and is it not possible for the city and State authorities to come to some understanding, whereby the next assessment for State purposes shall be at a real instead of a nominal valuation? Unless something be done there is a prospect of the city being left helpless, with a large deficiency, an empty treasury, and no means of collecting revenue.

HOW REPUBLICANS STAND TOWARDS GREELEY.

Abuse is a short and treacherous weapon, more likely to pierce the hand that wields it than to wound the foe. The Grant press are breaking down already in their effort to brand all statesmen, politicians, public journals, and citizens, who do not live by Grant alone, as "soreheads." In one sense, Reformers are always soreheads. They are always dissatisfied with the existing condition of things, and are gravely determined to improve upon it. The founders of the Republican party were soreheads, dissatisfied with slavery. The founders of our Government were soreheads, dissatisfied with the stamp tax. Luther and Calvin, Knox and Wesley, were soreheads, dissatisfied with priestcraft. The founders of Christianity were soreheads, disgusted with Judaism and Pharisaic shams.

Office-holders, however, are always bland, sleek, and satisfied. They see no need of Reforms. To them the country seems always prosperous, provided they can be let alone. Murphy, Grant's confidential familiar and associate, who could not tell the Senate Committee within $20,000 a year how much he had made out of the New York Custom House, sees no need of Reform. To all such problems he would answer, "Come, bother Reform; take a whiskey straight." Murphy is no sorehead,—nor are any others of the President's pets.

There are men, however, in the Republican party whose venerable names shame even blackguards into silence. Such an one is John G. Whittier, the Quaker Poet the stern, uncompromising friend alike of liberty and purity. We doubt if he has ever held any other office than that of Elector-at-Large for Massachusetts in 1868, in which capacity he cast the vote of that State for Grant in 1868. His true office has been that of the Poet Laureate of the Republican party. His recent letter on the candidacy of Greeley rebukes very fitly the feeble folly of the small fry who would extol Greeley as a saint if he should be nominated at Philadelphia, but who now rave at him as a lunatic because nominated at Cincinnati. We copy it in full:

AMESBURY, 10th, 5th month.

Edwin Morton, Esq., Boston:

DEAR SIR: The note of to-day is just received. In replying to it I must premise that I have no intention, at this time, of entering into the question of the Presidency, farther than to say that the recent complications of this question may be largely attributed to an attempt to forbid the right of choice of candidates to Republicans in advance of the nominating Convention, and to the deliberate insult to the friends of freedom in the treatment of Senator Sumner. As regards the subject of thy inquiry, I have no hesitation in saying that I place a very high estimate upon the character, moral and intellectual, of Horace Greeley. He is a man of whom his countrymen irrespective of politics, may well be proud. He has built up in his sixty years a noble reputation. The poor attempts to ridicule him, and to underrate his eminent ability at the present time, on the part of some of our Republican papers, are best answered by the eulogiums bestowed upon him in their own columns heretofore. He can well afford to smile at the feeble arrows of sarcasm which are expended on his "white great-coat," and fail to reach the man beneath it. *Personally he is the most popular man in the United States.* It is very possible there may be good reasons why he should not be President, but they are not to be found in his moral character, his intellect, his principles, his purposes, his knowledge of the interests and resources of the country. I have no wish, as I have no reason, to withhold my good opinion of an old friend, at a time when so many Republicans deem it advisable, as a party expedient, to assail him personally, as well as politically. I am, very truly, thy friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Though with a far different line of reputation and associations, ex-Senator Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, is equally noble as a man, equally early and faithful as a Republican, and just as little of a "sorehead," as Whittier. He is one of the ablest political orators in the West or East, and needs no certificate from Grant to prove him a Republican. Morton first became known by running for Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Lane for Governor. It is reported that he sustains Greeley and Brown, and we doubt if the small fry will have the impudence to style him a sorehead.

Senator John B. Henderson, of Missouri, was a founder of the Republican party in that State, and is a delegate-at-large to the Philadelphia Convention. He is a statesman of honesty, ability, and independence, and proved his possession of all these qualities by his course during the war, but especially by his vote with Grimes, Fessenden, and Trumbull against the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. Mr. Henderson, it is announced, will not vote for Grant.

Perhaps the "small fry" will style Charles Sumner, whose generous tribute to HORACE GREELEY as a candidate, we published yesterday, a "sorehead." Really however, their opinion of Mr. Sumner is of no consequence, except as showing that the pigmies of politics always feel equal to the task of maligning its giants. They will soon be in full cry against ex-President Woolsey, of Yale College, for the same reason. One reason why certain classes of Republicans are unable to account for the determined hostility of the old-time leaders of the Republican party to Grant, is that these voters have not had the access which these Republican leaders have had to the atmosphere of the White House. No man can be thoroughly comprehended, nor his capacity for a public office measured, except by those who know him personally. Mr. Greeley is known to more men than any other in the United States, and impresses every one who meets him with a sense of his great intelligence, his force of character, his purity, and his kindliness. Mr. Grant, on the contrary, impresses first-class civilians at Washington with the conviction that, whatever else may be said of him, he is now in the wrong place. In war he has perseverance, courage, and tenacity. In statesmanship he is so completely a tyro that he hesitates without caution, and ventures without courage. In war he crushes his enemies. In politics he crushes his friends. He now has only four or five adherents left who have ever been deemed statesmen, and, of these, two are waiting to be appointed by him to Justiceships in the Supreme Court, and the rest are not so much Grant men as conciliators. Such "friends" as Wilson of Massachusetts, Colfax, Curtis, and Forney, do not admire Grant, but have clung to him as a supposed means of preserving the unity of the Republican party. They would gladly throw him overboard or oppose him, if in so doing they could have the backing of an undivided party.

CONUNDRUMS OF THE NEW YORK POST.

The New York *Evening Post* has returned to its vaporing over the Cincinnati Convention, and, addressing itself to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, reiterates its charges that Mr. Greeley's nomination was secured by a political trick. Considering the fact that the *Post* has never been a supporter of the Liberal Republican movement in any such way as to be recognized as such by other supporters, we are unable to understand why it should make so much fuss about it, or why it should concern itself at all over the question whether Mr. Greeley was nominated by politicians or by the people. We cannot understand why it should feel sore over a matter which does not materially affect it. Its general conduct with reference to the Convention and the nomination is as irrelevant as the particular questions which it propounds to THE TRIBUNE.

The *Post* says:

> Does THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE think that we do not know the men who went from this city to force their favorite upon the Reformers? Does it think we do not know that anybody who would go there and shout for Greeley could have had free passes? Does it think we do not know the unfair tricks by which honest men were excluded from the delegation, and the slaves of the ring were substituted? Does it not itself know that the ring which had Mr. Greeley in charge is one of the worst that ever corrupted the politics of this State, and that it is equally hateful with the ring that once was Tweed's and the rival ring now known as Murphy's? Does it think that any honest newspaper, which has had to fight this ring, can now support it because it has gained a national reputation, and hopes to transfer its corruptions from this city and Albany to Washington?

A general answer to the conundrums as to what THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE thinks the *Post* knows about this subject would not probably be very satisfactory to anybody. We have never devoted any time to thought to what the *Post* knows, having found no reason why we should do so; but, if the *Post* knows so much, why don't it tell what it knows, and avert the impending corruptions, which are to be transferred from New York to Washington, in Mr. Greeley's valise? It is certainly both unkind and unpatriotic to keep so much knowledge to itself, and shake its head, with "We could an' if we would," when everything is going to rack and ruin. Or is its horror of the "Greeley Ring" of the same kind as its horror of the Tweed Ring, which was so intense that the *Post* was paralyzed and rendered incapable of speech until everybody else had had his say about it?

What THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE knows about the Cincinnati Convention, however, is much more definite than what it thinks the *Post* knows. That Convention was a Convention of the people, not of delegates. It came together in a spontaneous way. It could not be packed, because there were no preliminary caucuses. Every one who wanted to go went, and took his opinion with him, and his opinion was his own. The candidates, therefore, started off with even chances, one man as good as another. It is entirely apart from the purpose to say that the politicians controlled the Convention. Mr. Greeley started with 147 votes, needing 358 for the nomination, and was carried on to success by his popularity with the masses, who were in the Convention. There was no delivery of votes by politicians. Although there were attempts to trade, they were dismal failures, because the material was not there. Trading at a caucus is always possible, but trading at an impromptu gathering of the people is next to impossible. The only strong politician from New York, in Mr. Greeley's favor, was Mr. Hutchins; and to credit him with the ability of buying up the Cincinnati Convention, or of springing a trick single-handed upon it, is too absurd for consideration. If, by the Greeley Ring, the *Post* means Mr. Fenton, the idea is equally absurd, as Mr. Fenton shook the Cincinnati dust off his sandals and left for Washington two days before the regular Convention assembled. Neither was there any outside pressure for Mr. Greeley. The local feeling, both in Southern Ohio and Northern Kentucky, was for Adams; and, therefore, if there was any outside pressure at all, it was against Greeley. There never was a political occasion in the history of this country where the politicians were so completely confounded as at Cincinnati. No political plan could work against Mr. Greeley's personal popularity. While the politicians were keeping tally after the old fashion, Mr. Greeley's popularity was taking votes from every side in the most unexpected manner. The foundations of the great deep were broken up, and one by one the barriers which the politicians put up were swept away, until finally the whole tide poured through and carried them with it. And, for the gratification of the *Post*, we may state that the same popularity which carried Mr. Greeley through the Convention will carry him through New York in November. Mr. Greeley is the candidate of the masses now, as he was at Cincinnati. It would be in better taste for the *Post* to tell what it knows about the matter than to waste its time asking THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE to declare what it thinks the *Post* knows. That is quite immaterial, and apart from the purpose.

SENATOR CONKLING AND THE PRESS.

The speech of Senator Conkling, railing at the Associated Press, is the melancholy wail of a man who finds out that, at the close of a six years' term in the Senate, the country is prepared to applaud the election of his successor. Mr. Conkling places the responsibility for the public indifference to his fate upon the neglect of the Associated Press. He states that day after day he has read the Associated Press reports, and there was no sufficient mention made of his side. Sumner, and Morton, and Trumbull, and Schurz, Ferry, and Fenton, Carpenter, and Wilson, Sherman, and even Chandler, have what they say noted, and sent by lightning to all parts of the world, but the name of Conkling finds no mention. Mr. Conkling spoke from a full heart. He particularly dwelt upon the "omissions" of the Associated Press, and left it to the Senate to understand in his short-lived greatness the fate of a man omitted from the reports of the Associated Press. Of course, Mr. Conkling could not understand that the close of his official career, and his loss of standing in the Senate itself, might be due to other causes than the omissions of the Associated Press. He cannot understand that he has failed in all the particulars wherein men gain large reputations. He has failed to see that there is a difference between statesmen and demagogues,—between men who rise by deserving distinction, and men who esteem trickery the best means of success. Mr. Conkling has had at least two years of absolute power in coercing support and in punishing and suppressing opposition, and what has it all come to? Where is Tom Murphy now? Where are the speeches which Mr. Conkling made in defence of the blackmailers of the New York Custom House, and against investigation of frauds? Unfortunately for him, these speeches were not suppressed, and, through their publication, the names of Conkling and Murphy have become inseparably connected in the memory of the American people.

Mr. Conkling belongs to a very large class of public men in this country, who owe much of the notoriety they enjoy to the once general, but now rapidly declining, custom of the newspaper press of exalting party candidates without discrimination. The time was when a party nomination was all that was needed to induce all party organs to so magnify the candidate, or the man in office, that they actually believed they were predestined statesmen and intellectual giants. With the decay of the party press, and the growth of a higher order of journalism which repudiates organship, there will be a like improvement in statesmen. The old ladders by which mediocrity has reached eminence will no longer serve for that purpose, and it will require intellect, honesty, and capacity to stand the scrutiny and test of public election. We do not deny that Mr. Conkling is a man of ability; that he is superior to many of his Senatorial associates we freely admit. He has made the mistake of underrating popular intelligence, and, instead of representing this intelligence and relying upon it for support, he has depended upon the corrupting agencies of a debauched Civil Service, and lowered himself to the level of men whose official existence is due wholly to that bad machinery. In the disruption of parties, the fading out of party organs, and the advancement of independent journalism, the men who have risen under the old system must fall with the system itself. Mr. Conkling will not go down alone. He has only to read over the list of his friends in both branches of Congress, and in the Executive Departments, for proof of the extent of the revolution.

Mr. Conkling's assault upon the press of the country was the cry of desperation. It is within the memory of the present generation that that gentleman was once detected and exposed in an attack upon the press, from which he did not come out very creditably. A resolution was offered in secret session of the Senate for the arrest of two journalists and their imprisonment, until they disclosed certain private sources of information. When it was suggested that Mr. Conkling was responsible for this proceeding, that gentleman, in open session, indignantly denied the imputation. But Senator Wilson, in the warmth of debate, forgetting the injunction of secrecy, told the truth, and stated that, though the resolution was offered by Mr. Carpenter, it was prepared by and was in the handwriting of Mr. Conkling. The value of the indignant denial of the Senator was disclosed, and it was found to be not worth a cent. In open session he had denied any responsibility for an act of petty and malignant tyranny upon two newspaper men, which, under the protection of secrecy, he had prepared and foisted upon the Senate. There is not, we trust, an office-boy connected with the American press, nor an agent of the Associated Press, who would accept Mr. Conkling's detection in this prevarication for a seat in a body where candor is traditional. No person connected with the Associated Press, nor with journalism, will feel under any obligation to respond to assaults upon his fairness, or truth, when made by the Senator whose record concerning that resolution will forever tell his story.

Mr. Conkling, in the course of his speech, spoke of newspaper reporters occupying seats in the gallery as "guests of the Senate,"—that is, persons admitted by that body to the special privilege of being present, hearing the debates, and making publication thereof. Mr. Conkling mistakes the relative positions of Senators and the public. It is true the Senate, by vote, may exclude the public and sit with closed doors, but the exercise of that power would result in the abolition of the Senate, or the dismissal of every Senator who thus put himself above his masters. The newspaper reporters represent the people; they are guests at their own table, in their own house; they are in attendance upon their own business, observing the manner in which their servants are discharging the duties entrusted to them; and, when Mr. Conkling assumes that reporters attend the sittings of the Senate by special favor of Senators, he arrogates to himself and his associates a superiority not warranted by anything in the theory of the law, nor justified by anything in the intellectual, educational, or moral character of the men sitting in the Senate, as compared with those sitting in the gallery.

A journal "that parts its name in the middle" is so anxious to get a notice from THE TRIBUNE, as an advertisement of its existence, that it deliberately lies concerning our statements, in order, as it supposes, to compel us to reply. For instance, it says:

> Thus the TRIBUNE, of this city, says: "While the Nation was lavishing enormous resources on the Government for the suppression of the Rebellion, too little administrative energy was put forth," &c.

What we really did say was exactly this:

> At the time the circular is dated, gold was up to 250; Sherman was in front of Atlanta, without any definite certainty as to his prospects; the popular mind was depressed; and *there was a feeling on the part of some political and many military men that,* while the Nation was lavishing enormous resources on the Government for the suppression of the Rebellion, too many contractors were making fortunes, too many soldiers were being slaughtered, and too little administrative energy was put forth. These alarms seemed to endanger, for a time, Mr. Lincoln's availability, and, in fact, his re-election was due to the peace-at-any-price platform adopted by the Democrats, and to victories won by our armies long after Lincoln's nomination.

The omission of the italicised lines enables the journal that parts its name in the middle to snivel over a supposed attack by us on the reputation of President Lincoln. We sustained President Lincoln for renomination heartily and invariably. Every editor connected with THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE also sustained him for renomination and re-election.

"I believe," said Charles Sumner recently to ex-Senator Johnson, of Arkansas, "the election of Mr. Greeley would cause an entire reconciliation between the two races and the two sections of the United States." There is no more faithful friend of the negro than Charles Sumner, who supports Greeley for President. There has been no more faithful friend of the rebels than ex-Senator Johnson, to whom he made the above remarks, and who seceded with his State in 1860. He also supports Greeley. If the questions of slavery or the rebellion could ever again arise, these two men could not sustain the same candidate. The fact that they can unite on Greeley is itself its own fulfilment of Sumner's prediction. When Sumner and Johnson can shake hands and congratulate each other in a Washington street-car over Greeley's nomination, it is proof that Horace Greeley's election will effect an entire reconciliation between the two races and the two sections of the United States. Greeley is himself a platform on the question of Amnesty as well as on that of Civil Service Reform.

The truth of the statement made by Judge Stanley Mathews, in his card, that he is not "a success as a politician and President-maker," will not be seriously questioned by any one. As a bolter-out, however, he is the most remarkable success of the period, and the process is apparently so gratifying to him that we expect to see him continue backing until he gets far enough away from the present to commence voting for General Jackson, or making speeches in support of the Declaration of Independence and the right to throw tea overboard.

There have been two very disastrous conflagrations since the great fire in Chicago, which were nearly as severe in proportion to the populations involved as ours,—one at Yedo, in the Empire of Japan, and the other in the town of Somerset, Pennsylvania. Ought not the people of Chicago, who have been so munificently aided in their sorrow, to take some action to relieve in part the distress occasioned by these later calamities?

"A Free Breakfast."

The false pretence by the Protectionists in Congress that they had voted to establish "a free breakfast" in the United States by repealing the duties on tea and coffee, and yet refusing to reduce the taxes on the other essential items of domestic economy, is shown by the following exhibit of the taxes which Congress refuses to repeal. We cut it from a recent speech of Mr. Brooks, of New York:

TAXES ON A "FREE BREAKFAST TABLE."

The Table, if of Wood.	
Wood	20 per cent
Varnish	57 per cent
Screws	40 to 150 per cent
Brass	46 per cent
Table-cloth, linen	40 per cent
Napkins	40 per cent
The Set-out.	
Crockery	40 to 60 per cent
Glass	45 per cent; if cut glass, 50 per cent
Castors and castor-stands, if plated, from	30 to 40 per cent
Spoons	46 per cent
Knives	35 per cent
Forks	35 per cent
Tea-pot, metal	45 per cent
Tea-pot, copper	45 per cent
Tea-pot, crockery	40 per cent
The Food.	
Bread—tartaric acid used in baking-powders	67 per cent
Sugar	1½ to 4 cents per lb
Vinegar	52 per cent
Pepper	113 per cent
Olive oil	50 per cent
Mustard	43 per cent
Salt	160 to 300 per cent
Herrings	17 per cent
Mackerel	18 per cent
Salmon	19 per cent
Sardines	50 per cent
Rice	114 per cent
Cleaned	88 per cent
The Kitchen Ware.	
Range or stove	67 per cent *ad valorem*
Kettle, glazed (hollow ware)	46 per cent *ad valorem*
Manufactures of tin	35 per cent
Manufactures of copper	45 per cent
Toasting-fork, if of wire	72 per cent
Frying-pan	46 per cent
Hollow-ware	46½ per cent
Fuel.	
Coal	43 per cent
Fire wood	20 per cent
Washing up the Dishes.	
Soap	45 per cent
Woollen rags, 12 cents per lb., and 180 per cent *ad valorem.*	
Towels, if of linen	40 per cent
Towels, if of cotton	65 to 70 per cent
Cost of Water	
Lead, pig or pipes	2½ cents per lb
Brass faucets	35 per cent
Water pail, hooped with iron, from 1½ to 3½ per cent per lb.	

It is a singular effect of the introduction of civilization and Christianity into the Sandwich Islands, that their influences have tended to promote national decay. While the natives no longer worship idols, and are better fed, clothed, and sheltered than under the old *regime*,—they are dying out as fast as our Indians. The Hawaiian correspondent of the New York *Observer* states that, in 1823, the natives of these islands numbered 142,000; in 1842, 130,300; in 1848, 108,500; in 1850, 84,400; in 1853, 73,100; in 1860, 69,700; and in 1866, 63,000,—a decrease of over fifty per cent in forty years. Marriages are very rarely followed by offspring; and even the more intelligent classes regard the birth of children as a misfortune. There are now about 2,500 Anglo-Saxons in the islands, and 1,500 Chinese, and the latter have a fair prospect of monopolizing the entire agricultural interests of the country. This extraordinary state of things is worthy the consideration of the advocates of Christian civilization.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago and the Pennsylvania Railroads announce that they will issue tickets from Chicago to Philadelphia and return, to persons wishing to attend the Philadelphia Convention, for $24 the round trip. Tickets good from May 25 to June 5 going, and from June 5 to June 15 returning.

POLITICAL.

In the Fourth District of Illinois, the Congressional canvass, within the Administration party, is being quickly decided. Mr. Farnsworth has carried McHenry County, "high and dry," against Judge Murphy, who retires; and his retirement has brought out William Lathrop in Winnebago, and Charles Kellum in DeKalb. But Mr. Kellum finds home opposition, headed by General Daniel Dustin, and Farnsworth is likely to profit by the division. The Rockford *Gazette* says Murphy spent $5,000 in the canvass of his own county, and was beaten in every town but one.

—The Sycamore (Ill.) *Republican* says:

> We have often been asked how General Farnsworth stands in relation to the new Liberal movement. Our information is, that the President recently stated to Major Maybourne, of Geneva, that Farnsworth was reckoned among the disaffected Republicans, and the following extract from a letter from him, recently written in answer to this question, confirms this opinion. As the letter has been shown publicly in Kane County, we violate no confidence in publishing the following brief extract:
>
> "I have felt for a long time, and still feel, that the great Republican party could do better than nominate Grant. I am not singular or alone in this, by any means, but I have no idea, as yet, of going into any other organization."
>
> "As yet." Those words are ominous.

—General John McNulta, of Bloomington, having carried McLean and Mason Counties, is sure of the Republican nomination for Congress in the Thirteenth District of Illinois.

—In the Seventh Illinois Congressional District, the Will County Convention, next Monday, decides the Republican nomination as between Franklin Corwin and Dr. William P. Pierce. Corwin has LaSalle County, 16 votes, and Pierce has Grundy and Kendall Counties, 10 votes.

—James G. Bayne, of Woodford County, joins the list of aspirants in the Eighth Congressional District of Illinois.

—The Jacksonville (Ill.) *Journal* says:

> Major George M. McConnell, Mayor of Jacksonville, will be presented by his friends in the State Convention as a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention.

—The Hon. Henry S. Lane, ex Governor and Senator of Indiana, indorses the Liberal platform and nominees. Mr. Lane is responsible for having first boosted Morton into public life.

—The spring wheat for miles around Chappaqua has been trampled down, and the top-rails have been pushed off all the fences.

—A distinguished Democratic Senator in Washington lately told a leading friend of his in Columbus, O., that the chances of the nomination of Horace Greeley at Baltimore were as nineteen out of twenty.

—Among prominent Democrats who are now openly quoted as warmly in favor of the nomination of Greeley and Brown are General John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky; General Richard Taylor, of Louisiana; and Duncan Kenner, of Louisiana. It is understood in Baltimore, also, that the Hon. Reverdy Johnson expresses himself warmly on the same side.

—Edward A. Pollard writes a letter of three columns to the Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican*, urging the South to support Greeley.

—On the ticklish question of asking Grant to withdraw from the canvass, Colonel Forney bravely says in the Philadelphia *Press*:

> It is a supreme pleasure that the same people who elected Grant have also the right to criticise and censure him. We are for him for President against the field—against all incomers; but we are free to say—freer than Mr. Postmaster General Creswell's organ, the Baltimore *American*, a few days ago—that, if it is necessary for him to get out of the way to save his country from the rebel Democracy, we shall ask him to do so; and, when we do, he will have already anticipated us.

—In the new arrangement of Congressional Districts, in Massachusetts, Banks and Twitchell are put in one district (the Eighth), and, should ex-Governor Claflin serve out the term of Mr. Brooks, he also would be in the new Eighth. It is provided that Ben. Butler may represent the Lowell District, and so give place to George B. Loring in the Gloucester District. The Boston districts, one of them Hooper's and the other unrepresented, are both very close in former votes.

—Six [illegible] at Mobile—four defaulters—six howls for Grant. No time to investigate until after November.

A Fraud in Butter.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There are several establishments in this city buying up old rancid butter, which they put through certain processes, and, after mixing it with coloring matter, sell it to our grocers for fresh dairy butter. Now, sir, if this abominable practice of tampering with one of the most staple articles of our daily diet is to be allowed and encouraged, what guarantee have we to insure our families against eating unwholesome, filthy, and effete food. Yours, etc.,

CHICAGO, April 16. A CITIZEN.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Position of the German Press.

Greeley Sentiment in Kansas, and in Brown County, Ill.

The Hon. Bernard Arntzen, of Quincy, Ill., for Greeley.

The Hon. W. W. O'Brien, of Peoria, Ill., for Greeley.

Colonel William R. Morrison, of Waterloo, Ill., for Greeley.

The Hon. A. H. Morrison, of St. Joseph, Mich., for Greeley.

Position of the German Press.

The following German newspapers have declared for Greeley and Brown unequivocally:

St. Louis *Westliche Post.*
Chicago *Freie Presse.*
New York *Tagesnachrichten.*
Peoria *Deutsche Zeitung.*
New Orleans *Deutsche Zeitung.*
Minneapolis *Freie Presse.*
Milwaukee *Herold.*
Cleveland *Waechter am Erie.*
Davenport *Demokrat.*
Buffalo *Volksfreund.*
Pittsburgh *Volksblatt.*
Detroit *Abend Post.*

The following German papers have declared for Greeley as against Grant:

Chicago *Union.*
New York *Journal.*
Cleveland *Germania.*
Columbus *Westbote.*
Davenport *Deutsche Zeitung.*
Buffalo *Demokrat.*
San Francisco *Demokrat.*
Newark *Volksmann.*
Brooklyn *Anzeiger.*
Charleston *Deutsche Zeitung.*
Louisville *Anzeiger.*

The German-Americans.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There seems to be a good deal of speculation in regard to the German-American vote in the next Presidential election. As far as my observation goes, they will vote for Greeley, if the contest is between him and Grant. The Irish will not influence them in their decision, and they are not opposed to Greeley as a temperate or temperance man, as you assume, only so far as he may try to force his particular notions of that creed upon them. They feel disappointed, because they expected the nomination of a truly Liberal man, and a tried and known statesman, such as Trumbull or Adams. But, even with Greeley, the corrupt ring that surrounds Grant will be broken up, and, with him, they hope at least for an able and patriotic Cabinet. Yours, respectfully, A GERMAN-AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, May 16.

Sentiment in Kansas.

ATCHISON, Kan., May 14.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The nominations at Cincinnati were received throughout Kansas with general acclamations by the Democrats; but, for the first few days, the Republicans held aloof, waiting "to see how the cat jumped."

Within the last week, however, the ranks of the Liberal Republican party have been daily augmented by the best citizens of the State, and experts of long residence here feel assured that Greeley will carry the State this fall, if the race is between him and Grant.

It is generally understood here that Pomeroy is no longer before the people as a candidate for the Senate this fall. He has repudiated his promise to take $40,000 stock in a hotel here, which has reduced the ranks of his supporters in Atchison (which is his nominal home) to a corporal's guard, composed of the Postmaster (who runs a Grant newspaper) and a few stipendiaries of the Government.

From semi-official sources, we learn that Pomeroy has the promise of a seat in Grant's Cabinet, provided, always, that Grant is re-elected,—probably Secretary of the Interior. This is the prevailing opinion here, and its truth is borne out by Pomeroy's late actions in his intercourse with the State, and the indifference with which he treats our interests.

South of the Kansas River, the people are consistent haters of Pomeroy. His absence from the State, his avidity in the matter of land-steals, and his treachery, have bred up an army of determined voters, who are more ready to decapitate him, politically, than they were Sidney Clarke in 1870.

The fact that Pomeroy is to sit in Grant's Cabinet will turn away more votes from the Administration cause in this State than could the combined efforts of Carl Schurz and Gratz Brown from now till election.

The Germans here are almost a unit for Greeley. Haberlein, the editor of the *Freie Presse*, of Leavenworth, was the only delegate to Philadelphia who was elected by acclamation. He now repudiates the Grant cause, and speaks here on Thursday at a Liberal Republican mass meeting. The Administration press denounce him as a traitor and "dead-beat," but the world will move. D.

Sentiment in Brown County, Ill.

MT. STERLING, Ill., May 15.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In this stronghold of the Democracy, the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention are well received by the mass of the Democrats, and by many of our honest Republicans, who do not aspire to office. This is especially so among our best Republican farmers, many of whom have long been tired of the present leaders of the Republican party, and now, at the first favorable opportunity to do better, avail themselves of it. I will use my influence to effect an organization of the Liberal Republicans of this county, and can promise the largest majority for Greeley and Brown that ever was given to any Presidential candidate in the county.

Greeley's Sympathy with the Oppressed and Advocacy of Liberty.

QUINCY, Ill., May 16.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Upon reading your admirable editorial on "Mr. Greeley's Private Character," it occurred to me that, as a strong reason for Mr. Greeley's support by the American people, you should have referred to his unwavering sympathy with the oppressed of all nations and nationalities, and his active and glowing advocacy of liberty wherever and whenever struggling for life and ascendency.

Not merely was he among the foremost champions of the African slave, but also, in the memorable contest of 1853, against the proscriptive tendency of Know-Nothingism. Although almost the entire body of adopted citizens were then, and had ever been, opposed to Mr. Greeley in politics, he was active and most effective in upholding and defending the rights and political equality of the Germans and Irishmen.

No man of the present generation has labored more faithfully and with greater power to elevate and improve the condition of the American farmer, mechanic and laborer; and, where ever and whenever nations in the Old or New World were struggling for liberty and political rights, the unerring, liberty-loving instinct of Horace Greeley made him their warm defender and advocate. Recall the struggles of the Greeks, the Poles, the Irish, the Italians, the South Americans, the Germans, or the French, and wherever you find a nation or people fighting for political rights and freedom, you will always find Mr. Greeley and his *Tribune*, with all his great heart and soul, warmly enlisted in their behalf.

After the close of the Rebellion, no man did more to prevent political proscriptions than Mr. Greeley, and to make our Government the proud and only example in history of a nation, after the victorious overthrow of a great Rebellion, in a fierce and protracted contest, not soiling its fame and glory by the shedding of even a single drop of human blood for political offences.

Although, as a Democrat, I cannot agree with many of Mr Greeley's political theories, yet I shall, in November next, vote with pleasure and pride for the Ben. Franklin of our generation, regardless of the action of any political convention. BERNARD ARNTZEN.

QUINCY, Ill., May 16.

The Hon. W. W. O'Brien.

From the Dixon (Ill.) Sun.

Hon. W. W. O'Brien thus writes Mr. Barge, in reply to a letter addressed to him. We commend it to our readers for careful perusal:

PEORIA, Ill., May 10, 1872.

HON. WM. BARGE—DEAR SIR: Your kind favor of the 6th inst was placed in my hands on my return this morning from Chicago. Accept my thanks for your kind and very flattering expressions, etc.

As to the "political situation," I am free to say that I think the Democracy *must* support "Old Greeley,"—that is, if they act on the principle of choosing the least of two evils, and desire to keep united as a great political element of the country. In my judgment, any other course would aid in the election of Grant, with all the attendant evils. A very large portion of the Democratic press of the country are now pledged to Greeley. What can the remainder of the party do, acting by itself?

The Cincinnati platform is a very good one, and our motto need to be, "Principles, not men." Greeley, with a Conservative Cabinet (one half Democrats), will relieve the unfortunate South, and leave them once more free to pursue their own destiny. State Rights, Civil Service Reform, the military in strict subordination to the civil authority, always were, and *now* are Democratic to the core.

I am [illegible] satisfied that the Baltimore Convention will sustain the Cincinnati nominees, bitter as the pill may be.

I think Grant will decline to run after he receives the nomination, which he awaits as a compliment, and then there may be a new deal all around; but, if Grant runs, Greeley will, in my judgment, be the next President. With kindest regards, I am your friend, etc.,

W. W. O'BRIEN.

Letter From the Hon. A. H. Morrison, of Michigan.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., May 6.

W. S. MAYNARD, ESQ.—MY DEAR SIR: Speaking only for myself, I give to the Cincinnati platform an unconditional support, and I will give the nominees of the Convention my vote.

There is no man in the country more intimately known by the masses, nor more favorably regarded, taking him all in all, than Horace Greeley. His independence of character is only eclipsed by his honesty, and dazzled by his benevolence. He is the true friend of his country because the friend of mankind.

Who of all the great men has done more for the advancement of the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests of the United States? Who, of all the Americans, embodies in a greater degree the true elements of the Reformer? Who so commands the esteem of all good men? Who among our public men has committed so few mistakes, and these, too, all hidden under his overflowing charity for all men?

With or without a platform, I would support him in preference to any gentleman likely to be nominated for the Presidency; because he better represents the true American characteristics than any existing statesman.

With malice toward none of my friends and neighbors from whom I shall be estranged in this campaign, and charity for all, extended even to those whose mistaken policy has brought about this estrangement between old political friends, I must be permitted to urge the election of Mr. Greeley, because I think I know the country will be greatly the gainer by his elevation to the Presidency of the United States.

A. H. MORRISON.

Colonel William R. Morrison, of Illinois.

From the St. Louis Republican, May 18.

The Chicago *Times*, of yesterday, places Colonel William R. Morrison, of Illinois, in the category of those Democrats who pledge themselves to support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, whoever he may be. We feel authorized to state that Colonel Morrison warmly supports Greeley and Brown, and will continue to support them as long as they remain in the field, Baltimore or no Baltimore. He is one of the Democratic leaders who has a mind of his own.

Greeley and Grant.

From the Omaha (Neb.) Herald.

Some years since Dr. Greeley made the tour of Nebraska from east to west, and again from west to east, in an old-fashioned overland stage coach; and when the placid countenance of the doctor had, for a while, bathed in the pure and health-giving climate of Nebraska, and his scrutinizing agricultural optics had taken in the magnificent breath and wonderful fertility of our beautiful prairies—their perennial springs and never-failing rivulets of sweet waters, he was inspired with the spirit of prophecy and said through the columns of his great newspaper, the *Tribune*, "Men now living, and in middle-life, will see Nebraska with a million of inhabitants."

Years afterwards, in a Pullman palace car, General Grant made the same tour. He smoked as he rode, and talked of horses and dogs. His dull eye saw no future in Nebraska, and he made no remark, because his mind made no thoughts, until he arrived at the Fremont eating-house, on the Union Pacific Railroad, where he was served with a free meal, and there, passing the dish a second time, he eloquently demanded, like Mr. O'Twist, more soup, and emphatically and feelingly declared, "I like that gravy."

The Parentage of B. Gratz Brown.

In the Frankfort (Ky.) cemetery, stands a marble monument bearing this inscription to the illustrious grandfather of this distinguished Liberal Republican:

"John Brown, son of Rev. J. Brown, born in Staunton, Va., * * 1757; died in Frankfort, Ky., * * 1837."

He was sent from Virginia to the old Congress in 1787-88, and from Kentucky to the new Congress in '89 and 91. Three times Senator from Kentucky to the Congress of the United States.

On this family monument is the following inscription to the memory of his grandmother:

"Margaretta Brown, wife of John Brown, daughter of Rev. John Mason and Catherine Van Wyck; born at the city of New York, Nov. 13, 1772; died in Frankfort, May 28, 1838."

"It should be recorded on her tomb that she organized the first Sabbath School in the Mississippi Valley."

Colonel John S. Mosby's Position.

From the Alexandria (Va.) Gazette, May 11.

We have seen a letter from Colonel John S. Mosby to a friend in this city, in which reference is made to a reported conversation between Colonel Mosby and President Grant. Referring to that report, Colonel M. says: "I see I am reported as saying to General Grant that I would support him 'even if a Democrat were nominated against him.' I do not care about coming out in the papers to correct this, but I hope my friends will not think that I said any such thing. On the contrary, I expressly told General Grant that I would support the Democratic nominee, but, as between him and Greeley, I was in favor of the South going for the one that would offer us the most generous terms; *i. e.*, that the Philadelphia Convention must outbid Cincinnati."

Comments of the Press.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Despatch (Republican).

We give to-day quite an extensive grouping of the comments of Minnesota papers upon the Cincinnati Convention. Taken as a whole, the Republican papers of Minnesota show that the sentiment of their respective localities is very far from being united in favor of Grant, and, though the editors themselves have, in most cases, special reasons for their views, they are obliged to apply the curb to their own feelings out of deference to the popular will.

The Democratic papers, with a single exception, either declare outright in favor of Greeley and Brown, or express a willingness or desire to have them indorsed by the Democratic National Convention. This expression of Democratic sentiment corresponds with what comes to us from private sources in various parts of the State, and leaves no doubt that the Democracy of Minnesota are ready and anxious to co-operate in the good work, and that they do not desire a delegation sent to Baltimore in favor of a straight Democratic ticket.

From the Wells (Minn.) Atlas (Republican).

If the nomination for Vice President is as good as Greeley, and as undoubted a Republican as he, this means Greeley or a Democrat for our next President. Administration papers and Senators may denounce the Liberal movement and those engaged in it, but the thing is worthy of serious consideration, and if the balance of the work done by the Cincinnati Convention is in keeping with the nomination of Greeley, we, as a Republican, disposed to stand by the action of the Philadelphia Convention, must say that we need something better than abuse of our opponents to hold the Republican party together.

From the Austin (Minn.) Register (Democratic).

The probabilities are that Grant will be nominated at Philadelphia, and if he should be, either he or Horace Greeley will be our next President. It remains with the Democrats to decide which it shall be. If they omit to make a third nomination, and vote for Greeley and Brown, these will be elected; if they place a third ticket in the field they will have the satisfaction of electing Grant and of proving to the country that it is not principle and a pure Government for which they are contending, but offices and a name.

From the Mankato (Minn.) Union (Republican).

That Mr. Greeley has a strong hold upon the people there can be no doubt, and those who attempt to sneer at his strength will find cause before long, we apprehend, to regard his nomination with seriousness and alarm. Let no friend of the Administration deceive himself in the matter. General Grant will not be permitted to walk over the course in November.

From the Stillwater (Minn.) Messenger (Republican).

Although General Grant, called from the army to a new and difficult position, has done far better than we feared, we should gladly support such a man as Adams or General Cox, if nominated by the Philadelphia Convention.

From the Lake City (Minn.) Leader (Republican).

Mr. Greeley is an able man, and notwithstanding his many crotchets and theories, there is a strong chord of popular sympathy between him and the country.

From the Faribault (Minn.) Democrat (Republican).

After carefully reviewing the field, we have become convinced that no man could have been nominated who would have been so acceptable to all classes North, South, East, and West as the philosopher of the *Tribune.*

From the St. Cloud (Minn.) Times (Democratic).

We would prefer a straight Democratic ticket and platform to the Cincinnati nominees and platform, but, rather than undergo another four years of Grantism, if such is the action of the Democratic party, are prepared to support Horace Greeley and platform.

From the Dixon (Ill.) Sun (Democratic).

We could not elect a Democrat. Our ranks were decimated, and recruits were not to be had. We acknowledge the accomplished fact. Shall we then take the only course to possible success, when our enemies ask us, as citizens and men, to forego political association, and rescue the State from danger? We should be false to every consideration of duty to refuse.

From the Fond du Lac (Wis.) Journal (Democratic).

We have plenty of men in our own ranks that are far better fit for the position of President than even Mr. Greeley, with all his good qualities; *yet, it may be our best policy to vote for Mr. Greeley. Time only can determine.*

From the New Albany (Ind.) Ledger (Democratic).

The first wave of popular sympathy with the Greeley movement can now be somewhat accurately measured. It is deeper and wider than any one expected it to be in so short a time.

From the St. Joseph (Mich.) Herald.

The *Herald* unhesitatingly indorses Horace Greeley as candidate for President. We shall support him as long as his name is in the field, because we believe that no other man North or South is better calculated to unite South and North, and lead the country into its magnificent future of union, prosperity, forgiveness and peace.

From the Mt. Vernon (O.) Banner (Democratic).

These are unquestionably strong nominations, and if the Democratic National Convention, in its wisdom, should see proper to indorse and ratify them, the election of Greeley and Brown is as certain as any future event can possibly be.

From the Bedford (Va.) Sentinel (Democratic).

It is idle to talk about defeating the Administration with a third ticket. A Democratic nomination will insure the re-election of Grant. We hope there is patriotism enough in the Northern Democracy to induce them to sacrifice all mere party considerations and support the Liberal ticket.

From the Wytheville (Va.) Enterprise (Democratic).

We have no hesitancy, however, even with the lights before us, in saying that, as between the Greeley ticket and the one to be put forth at Philadelphia, we shall cheerfully give our support to the one now in the field. Neither have we any hesitancy in expressing the conviction that it would be the part of wisdom for all parties now in opposition to Grant to give up their prejudices and come up solidly to the support of Greeley and Brown.

From the Leesburg (Va.) Mirror (Democratic).

Whether the ticket presented will have the effect of rallying to its support the great Democratic masses of the country, and inspiring them with that enthusiasm necessary to the prosecution of a successful campaign, the future must decide. If it does, Horace Greeley will be the next President of the United States, as, in a contest between him and Grant, there can be no two opinions among Conservatives for which to vote.

From the Tuskegee (Ala.) News (Democratic).

We say we do not desire to see any official recognition or public indorsement by those who are authorized to act and speak for the Democracy of the work at Cincinnati. If the Democratic Convention will meet and adjourn *sine die*, after the appointment of its Chairman and Executive Committee, we believe that the thing will be well done, and the brightest prospect presented to the Southern mind that has been offered since the conclusion of the war. We certainly, and beyond all peradventure, can count upon the success of Greeley and Brown.

WASHINGTON.

The Greeley Ticket—Who Throws the First Stone.

Conquering Kindness and the South—The Names of the Prophet-and-Fig Organs.

Congressional Interference—No Fears in Good Men's Minds—We Builded Wiser Than We Knew.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

The nomination made at Cincinnati has had a powerful effect upon the politicians, and they smite their knees like St. Paul's drunken jailors, and ask: "What shall we do to be saved?" There would appear to be no convenient answer to this, except: "Go to work, and live on the interest of your conscience!" Serving one's country on one's knees for twelve years is glory enough for a partisan patriot.

TO BEAT GRANT AT PHILADELPHIA.

"If we nominate anybody else at Philadelphia, can this division be made up?" is a question put here to me by office-holders. Expressing myself only, I say, No. Grant is the unimportant head of an inevitable and necessary tumble. His party supporters are worse than himself. His Government is of the guard-room sort, and theirs of the bandit sort. Together, they exemplify the extremity of glutted party Government, and they will make their campaign this fall on a plane unworthy the reputation of the Republican party. The old graves of Andersonville, the private sorrows of every church-yard, are to be uncovered. They will make a Body-Snatcher's campaign. Nail that on them when they try it: "*The Body-Snatcher's Party,*" that lives on the dead and the buried issues nearly green with peace again. When will this supernumerary establishment in the name of the Republican party ever give us peace? The movement at Cincinnati was designated by some of its participants to be a camp of observation merely on the Republican party. The camp of observation is bigger than the army investing to-day, with ten times its moral power, with the sympathies of one-third of the people still in Grant's lines, and with the fraternal fellowship of every late Rebel who wants to be a citizen in good fellowship again, and of every ingenuous and fair-minded Northern Democrat not diseased with spleen. Nine-tenths of us do not care who shall be nominated at Philadelphia. He will be none of us! We have buried all the dead recently. We have folded up the flags. We are tired of glory and memories. We want the most generous peace and the noblest future.

REUNION AT LAST.

For the first time since the fall of Fort Sumter, there are signs of a cordial and durable peace on the Cincinnati platform. The whole South, with a spirit of gratitude, stands up and shouts for Horace Greeley, who led captivity captive five years ago in the city of Richmond. Presenting Horace Greeley's name as the truce maker, every Liberal man in the North stands on the Cincinnati platform and appeals to the South. Many of us went to Cincinnati with other questions at heart. The good impulses of the Convention overcame all points of logic. There again we saw in miniature a united country, every shade and section represented; and, to the men who made that bold and hazardous step, every Liberal Democrat and every Southern man owes reciprocity.

THE BLOODSUCKERS OF THE NORTH.

The issue before the Northern Democracy is this: Will you run the chance of committing the devastated South to four more years of carpet-baggery? To military legislation? To bond-jobbers? To kites and crows? God help the South if it puts trust in you again, after the dance you led it at New York four years ago! Then your party held the State of New York solidly, where to-day you are overthrown both at Albany and in the Metropolis. Where are you stronger of yourselves in the North at present? The strength you have is not of your loins; we gave it to you,—we who have had the courage to march out of our lines for the sake of higher interest than party. If we withdraw ourselves, you shrink Northern Democracy to more meagre proportions than you showed in 1868! Every point made for local rights, decentralization, magnanimous fellowship, and observance of the civil laws by governor and governed, we Liberal Republicans have made. When you, Mr. Oracle, of the New York *World*, were trimming your wicks for the snap mackerel of what profitable floated by, and were of no righteous use to any human movement under the sun, our independent Republican press was scouring the South, amidst the gibes of our party, to reveal the outrages committed there in the name of freedom. When you, Democratic Congressmen, were enjoying the scene, as indifferent to the great issues it represented as so many spectators at Bull Run battle, our champions were being turned from the Executive presence, and the dirty pictorial prints of our party of civilization were fastening pot-house caricatures upon them! Where, in three years, did you ever add a Democrat to the Senate, except by the championship of Schurz, Trumbull, Tipton, Ferry, and Patterson? Answer, Frank Blair, Joshua Hill, George Goldthwaite, Matthew Ransom! The Democratic party of the North, and the great bulk of the Liberal Republicans differ mainly in that we believe the better sentiments they trade by. We move the age with the truths they profess; and they hope that, when we have made the revolution, they shall slip into the purple.

DEMOCRATIC TRADERS IN SOUTHERN MISERY.

There are no influences in the North which can prevent the adoption of Horace Greeley by the better people of the land, with or without regard to party; and the apparent influences at work the other way, amongst the Democracy, are merely "on the make," and are, for the most part, cowardly or designing.

They come under the head of bodies corporate or partnerships immemorially trading on mankind in the name of the Democratic party, such as newspapers and foreigners stock-jobbing in American securities.

MALVOLIO OF THE PRESS.

There is the New York *World*, endeavoring to act the part of an independent journal, without the important attributes of convictions and political ability. If not to know what is right and not to know what is expedient, combined with a good deal of palaver and smatter from the Greek school-books, make a journal fit to guide several millions of people toward happiness, then is this daily *Malvolio* the pink of independence. It is this journal which calls Horace Greeley "crotchety," who has lived in journalism forty years, and kept his good name with daily strengthening influence; while it has been under the protection of four or five different sovereigns, including Maximilian, and is as saucy on the town as it is accommodating in its stall. Any man, in going by this light, will steer by a paper and candle moon set up by a wrecker. Look at *Malvolio* now. He is like a travelling magician eating up the long roll he took out of his mouth yesterday. Then Mr. Charles Francis Adams was pressed daily upon the sensibilities of the Democratic party. Mr. Belmont indorsed it. A Republican must be taken up, and all the noisy Democrats were told to hush.

The Convention failed to take up Mr. Adams, and took up a more Liberal Republican, and one more acceptable to the body of the Democrats. *Presto!* this audacious chatterer discovers a grave difference of principle. Now it must be a Democrat nominated. The trouble is, *Malvolio* (see "Twelfth Night"), it was not *your* Republican that was taken up. As if your taste contained the whole appetite of the Democratic party!

THE SOUTH NOMINATED GREELEY.

Horace Greeley was nominated more from this cause than any other: that the Confederate General Imboden, of Virginia, sent by Frank Sternes, of Richmond, a touching and beautiful letter, imploring the Convention to nominate Horace Greeley as the only man who could carry the South and conciliate all classes there. That letter made its impression on every gentle and enthusiastic heart as it was generally passed round; and the Convention had more respect for the wishes of the high-minded men of the South than it had for the New York *World's* opinion, or the opinion of the *World's* rival, the Washington *Patriot*, which blew penny horns for David Davis. Horace Greeley is the candidate nominated by the Southern people to the Cincinnati Convention, and accepted there in a chivalrous desire to let the South feel that it was a part of the Convention, and is always to be considered by a great party.

TRUE PATRIOTS WE; FOR BE IT UNDERSTOOD.

The Washington *Patriot*, aforesaid, is desperately bent on having a President of its own, as the Punchinello Theatre kept a poet. David Davis was to be this President. A dozen Congressmen went into the society. They threatened the Convention, and opened rooms at the Burnett House, and, by dividing the vote of Illinois, nominated Mr. Greeley, to whom the Davis men then changed their votes. Mr. Davis was not nominated, because he did not get enough votes, and struck nobody much as a popular candidate. I think he is a good man; but to drag him around from Convention to Convention is to soil his ermine and disappoint him afresh; and the late performances have created repugnances all over the land to Supreme Justices seeking the Presidency. I notify the Democratic party that the *Patriot* has no constituency behind it, and that it argues to its private larder. It will undoubtedly be the most immediate recipient of President Greeley's confidence, being superior in tone and literary matter to any morning journal in Washington; but it is now on a wild-goose chase, wasting type-metal, and winning no cause. I cannot think of any other Democratic journal of large circulation outside of Chicago, in all the North, opposed to Mr. Greeley. I do not believe that your contemporary in Chicago wishes to remain of that mind, nor that Colonel Green, the fine old veteran of the Boston *Post*, objects to seeing his vocation honored in the person of one of its ablest and most illustrious personations.

THE FOURTH ESTATE.

Thiers, Cialdini, Disraeli,—in those the press has been honored abroad. Must it always be so that we honor in our profession everything but ourselves? If Horace Greeley is not fit to be entrusted with the administration of the laws four years, no editor in the country can claim the station. If the busy work of forty years of composition, with all its haste, quaintness, digressiveness, and exuberance, be taken up as a man's political record, and matched against the slow and subtle statesman's, who phrases to deceive, and punctuates to admit of two interpretations, then shall we be forever the unrecognized Warwicks of the realm. No man can judge an editor charitably but another editor, and he never will. What are Horace Greeley's "isms" and crotchets,—so much exaggerated? Every one of them has been the studies of an inquisitive mind, who must investigate with his pen, and write as he examines. Let any man take up the "Recollections of a Busy Life," published in 1868, and observe his conclusions upon Socialism, Latitudinarianism, and what he calls "Glamours." The balanced head of Bacon or Matthew Arnold might have assumed them all. We have lived like the people under the Great Stone Face, and flung stones at it, and caricatured it, until we are almost incapable of apprehending the massiveness of the lineaments and grandeur of the profile. When Mr. Tom. Nast, with his brush, seeks to reduce Horace Greeley, he is simply a dirty little shoe-black trying his art upon the toe of a statue. We shall elect Horace Greeley, and get international copyright, and then *Harpers'* will be a journal of civilization.

THE BELMONTERS.

I pay no heed to the Wall street Democratic Directory, which may be perfectly irreproachable, and yet perfectly snobbish. Our American political parties can be directed by no privy Councils. The only real, vital life of politics in this country begins not with the best men, but out of the multitude of counsellors that is wisdom. Mr. August Belmont, by all accounts, is a kindly, man-meeting man. What true, deep, American reason has he in his heart against Horace Greeley? I say "American reason" because no man can begin with us in formative politics, except upon our democratic plan. The Convention was the beginning of the Republic. The Cincinnati Convention was a fairly-managed body of numerous men beyond the average character of anything I have ever seen in politics. The proposition of Charles Francis Adams' name was an experiment tried upon the body by the local influences of Cincinnati, and supported by "the most select" people congregating there. If the select people want to raise the Spanish-American flag of revolt against the majority, I want to be no select man. I have gone many a hundred miles for a small object, but never many a hundred miles for the purpose of being lost.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN DODGE.

The opposition to this nomination from Democratic Congressmen is of little account. When a constituency sends a man to Congress, like Mr Eldridge, of Wisconsin, or Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, these feel a certain desire to constitute themselves electors as well, and show a sensitiveness to any national movement disturbing those political relations which have supported themselves. A man of Mr. Voorhees' brain and vigor need have no such fear. He was for Davis,—why not for Greeley? He saw the advantages of fusion with his portly friend,—why not with stalwart Horace! Consistency, gentlemen!

If the Democratic party of the North has elements worth preserving, it will resent Congressional action in National Conventions, and march over the fears and scruples of men who have held districts for years without advancing them, and who have fallen into the incurable habits of Washington loiterers. Mr. Eldridge is one of the few who is said to rave at the nomination; but I do not believe he knows what party he belongs to. He has had White House dinners. When Greeley dines him, it will be all right!

Here this epistle is clipped off with the scissors. We builded wiser than we planned.

GATH.

PERSONAL.

Quantrell was seen not long ago in Los Angeles, Cal. That man has died and has been killed half a dozen times within the last few years; but it doesn't seem to do him any good.

—A female servant who lived all her life in one family in Norwich, Conn., and survived them, left all of her surplus earnings, $3,343, by will to the Home Missionary Society.

—A letter to the New York *Sun* says:

> Having just arrived from Washington, I was shown something that surprised me very much. It was the President's dinner set ordered by Grant. It was made in France, whereas every other President had theirs made in this country. It was very nice; but what I can't understand is its having a crown over the eagle.

—The Princess Imperial of Germany, Victoria's eldest daughter, who recently gave birth to a daughter, has seven children, three sons and four daughters.

—William Kimball, for nearly fifty years sutler on Governor's Island, New York harbor, died at that place on the 8th inst.

—The Rev. J. J. McElhinney, D. D., Milnor Professor of Systematic Divinity in the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Gambier, O., has resigned.

—Poor Herbert Spencer is done for at last. The crushing blow that consigns him to oblivion is the striking off his books from the list of the Young Men's Christian Association at New York.

—At a meeting of the friends of Universalism in Dr. Chapin's church, the other evening, Horace Greeley said that the most pressing necessity was a concentration of denominational work as is perfected in the Methodist Book Concern. He believed that the denomination should have a first-class journal, which should pay well for contributions, and not seek voluntary ones.

—Charles L. Anthony, of Providence, R. I., lately purchased the estate of Joseph J. Cook, of that city, for $1,080,000.

—William Hubbard, for thirty years a Democratic editor in Ohio, and formerly of Vallandigham's paper, the Dayton *Empire*, died, last Saturday, at Napoleon, O.

—The late William I. Rogers, of Boston, left $100,000 for a High School at Newport, R. I., and $5,000 for a Professorship in Brown University.

—General Joe Johnston's history of his campaigns during the war is nearly ready for the press. Southern papers say he confines himself to his own operations, but the conduct of high civil officers of the Confederate Government so far as they relate to his command, will necessarily come up for discussion, and we may look for some interesting revelations and criticisms.

—Patti's farewell benefit in Vienna created an immense sensation. By special permission of the Emperor, drums were allowed to play the salute that is usually accorded only to royalty. At the conclusion of the performance, she was invited to take her place on a throne erected on the stage, and the members of the orchestra and the chorus paid their adieux to the *Diva.*

—Pere Hyacinthe writes to the *Independent* from Rome to correct an article in which "I am represented as 'withholding full and generous sympathy from an enterprise like that for the diffusion of the Holy Scriptures among the Italian masses.' I have just spoken publicly here in Rome with Protestant Christians in their founding of the Italian Bible Society,—advocating, as I have always done, the giving of the Bible to everybody, irrespective of Church, position, calling, sex, or age."

CLOTHING.

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HORACE AT HOME.

Cincinnati's Cincinnatus at the Plough.

The Great Nominee Among His Neighbors—His Farm, His Cattle, His Woods, His Springs.

From the New York Herald, May 12.

The village of Chappaqua is thirty-two miles from the City Hall, on the Harlem Railroad. It is of the traditional railroad village order. It has a dozen or two houses of white frame, including the railway station, the Post Office, the tavern, the store, the church, and the blacksmith shop. It is surrounded by high wooded hills, from the sides of which peep the white country houses of a few city gentlemen. It is full of lusty, sunburned men, who go about all week days in their shirt sleeves, and of cherry-ripe cheeked buxom lasses, who take heartily to bright-colored Dolly Vardens. They are all sociable. Every man, woman, youth, lassie, and child in Chappaqua is anxious and willing to enlighten the stranger in their midst upon the subject of Mr. Greeley. There is no other subject which the highly-elated village cares to discuss just now. Even the "crops and weather" are insignificant in comparison.

THE CHIEF OF CHAPPAQUA

Mr. Greeley is almost a lord of the manor. His house on the roadside is only a stone's throw from the Chappaqua Hotel and the railroad track. It sits on the side of the hill slightly elevated over its neighbors in the village, and from its low-roofed porch or piazza the sage, when at home, can view the whole village over which, by reason of his great repute and his wide philanthropy, he exercises a sort of kindly dominion, similar to that of a loving lord of the feudal ages. A broad dirt road leads you up the windings of a hill to his other house in the woods, whence he has even a more commanding view of his domain.

CARING FOR AGED AND INFIRM SERVANTS.

Beyond this is his stone barn, his cow pasture, wherein the old bovine that gave milk to his children is suffered to chew her sweet cud in comfortable retirement, unvexed by the milkmaid and undoomed to slaughter, respected and revered by her master, pointed out to all comers eagerly by the rustic guides and "taken" with hearty appreciation by all the pictorial artists. The orchard, which is silvered all over with blossoming fruit, adjoins the pasture. The dark, swampy morass, which his masterly system of drainage has reclaimed to the uses of agriculture, lies at the bottom of the hill, rich in the blackness of its soil.

THE GREAT WOODS,

wherein the physical forces of the philosopher rejuvenate themselves after the intellectual excesses of his sanctum, crown the hill. They are not the great primeval forests of the earlier days. Only here and there a great oak rears its head grandly. The rest are trees that a great Western farmer would hardly take much pride in.

A CURE FOR INQUISITIVENESS.

But they are large enough to tax the physical powers of his friends who come to his farm to question the philosopher on political subjects. He has a courteous way of setting the interlocutor to axing trees while he would fain be axing questions.

THE FENCING

Stone fences, neat and regularly built, traverse the farm, shutting out the woods from the swamp, the pasture from the orchard, and the barnyard from the ploughed land. Wooden palings serve for the garden and house fencing.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

A dozen springs give out an inexhaustible supply of pure living water. They are carefully enclosed, and one far up in a little glen, a peerless spring of crystal purity, which the philosopher calls The Spring, is thickly shaded and sheltered, and is as cold as ice water at all stages of the summer. Another, higher up the hill, bubbles to view at a depth of twenty feet in a chasm of the earth. To it a ledge of twenty-nine stone steps lead. Pipes are laid from these springs to the neighbors' houses in the little village, and hence the whole hamlet obtains water, free of water-tax, without money and without price, its full supply of drinking water. Nothing can illustrate Mr. Greeley's abounding philanthropy more than this. He is

A WHOLE CROTON BOARD

himself, and furnishes purer water at a cheaper rate and more inexhaustible supply to the little village of his friends than our elaborate Commission, with all its accessories of Putnam County lakes and the great aqueduct seems able to do.

THE PHILOSOPHER'S BEVERAGE.

To the spring Mr. Greeley turns his steps eagerly the moment he leaves the cars on his return to the farm. There he takes his full draught of the sparkling liquid. His favorite axe is brought to him by his foreman, Mr. Gordon, and, without more ado than the selection of a tree for demolition, he commences to cut at the root of the tree with a mighty swing equal to the intellectual vigor with which he cuts at the roots of things generally.

THE SAGE AT THE AXE.

He cuts right and left like broadsword combatants of the Bowery, and it is sometimes awkward to get too close to him. Since his nomination a number of friends have attended him during his short visits to Chappaqua, and in all instances he has invited them to try their skill in the chopping line. It is impossible to refuse.

A TEST FOR WIRE-PULLERS.

Even the weakest muscled politician who ever wasted his physical energies in the dark atmosphere of the court-rooms thinks it possible to cut his way to the philosopher's regard by a dexterous handling of the axe. He thinks it is at least as easy as wire-pulling until he tries it. When his tender hands are blistered, and his spinal cord is about breaking, and his arm at the shoulder feels like a coil of rope, and he sees the hero of the pen and the axe calmly swinging away right and left, one up, one down, with only one or two pearly drops of perspiration standing out upon his forehead, then he gives up that mode of "working the wires" and retires, usually leaving a promising hemlock gashed into hopeless ruin.

GREELEY AND WASHINGTON.

Mr. Greeley wears all his visitors out at this pastime. George Washington with his little hatchet lapses into imbecility beside him. He could never in his palmiest days have whacked big trees with the energy of the great Horace, nor given the "lie, you villain," with half his gusto.

"TAKE A DRINK."

When his visitors are all worn out the great Horace ceases, and asks them blandly, "If it isn't fine, healthy exercise?" and then he usually shows them his barns, his cows, his orchard, his garden, his evergreens, and winds up a tour of his farm by inviting all hands to take a drink at the peerless spring.

THE VILLAGERS INTERESTED.

Unfortunately for Chappaqua, the Sage spends very little of his time there. He usually goes out on Saturday morning and returns to town Saturday afternoon. It is very seldom now that he spends a night there at all. Both his houses are closed. His family is in Europe, and, except the foreman and farm laborers, there is no one to look after his hermitage. All the villagers, however, keep an eye on it. If they see a stranger pulling at the crank which sounds the door bell of his roadside cottage they all volunteer to tell him that nobody lives there.

"It's Mr. Greeley's place," they say, "but he's not at home, and the foreman's out in the woods."

HONOR IN ONE'S OWN COUNTRY.

Chappaqua indeed seems to be proud of her distinction, as the residence of so great a man. The keeper of the Chappaqua House has been debating whether he ought not to swing out Mr. Greeley's head for a sign, and a lager beer saloon, now in course of erection, is to be called the Greeley House. The bar-tenders even give a few five-cent silver pieces in change, as a testimonial to Mr. Greeley's views on the specie payment question. Every voter in the village, except possibly three, are determined to vote for him. One old toper, a type of the traditional village toper, said "he had voted the straight Democratic ticket" (he was then taking his whiskey straight) "for thirty years, but he'd vote for Mr. Greeley, and thought the Democratic Kimmittee was a dam fool to call another Kinvention, anyhow."

"Do you think he's any chance of election?"

"Chance? I should say so," responded the toper. "Why, all Chappaqua'll vote for him?"

To what extent the electoral votes of Chappaqua will influence the coming election had not heretofore disturbed the questioner's mind; but this representative of the village evidently considered that the balance of power rested within its precincts.

THE GRUMBLING CHAPPAQUANS.

The property holders of Chappaqua repine somewhat at Mr. Greeley's too frequent absence from his country home. They feel that it is within his power to greatly appreciate their property. His continued residence at the village would be better than a new railroad. Even as it is property begins to look up. The tavern-keeper of Chappaqua has had a number of handsome offers to sell out, but is holding off for better prices. But things might be so much better if Mr. Greeley would stay at home that the people will grumble. The storekeeper complains mournfully that "a great many people 'd come here to see Mr. Greeley if he'd on'y stay here."

The man who has wagons and horses to let says, "Many a people in the back country and toward the Hudson would be a driving in every day if Mr. Greeley was here more'n a few hours a week."

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

On Saturday night a party from Pleasantville, two miles below, came up with torches and brass bands to serenade the Sage, but found, after all their expense and trouble, that he had passed their village a few hours before on his return to the city.

"There'd been a roaring time," says the bar-keeper of the village, "if he only stayed at home. With speechifying and music and torchlights and applejack drinking, old Chappaqua would have woke up, an' it'd put money in our pocket too."

GLORIOUS TIMES TO COME.

"If we are to be in this 'ere campaign," adds another village type, "we'd oughter make money. We'd oughter have delegations a-meeting here, and big meetings in Mr. Greeley's woods, and old-fashioned barbecues, and serenades and picnics"—and then, as his hopes were fanned by his imagination he continued—"and we will have 'im yet. Mr. Greeley aint a-goin' back on his old neighbors."

PREPARATIONS.

In consequence of the belief that those sanguine rustics entertain regarding the forthcoming treasures and excitements of the campaign, movements are in progress for the erection of a liberty-pole, and the formation of Greeley Clubs, and the flaunting of Greeley banners, and the bright, rosy-cheeked damsels of Chappaqua are already enjoying themselves in anticipation of fine times and heaps of city beaux all through the summer.

A PASSING VIEW.

As one instance of the interest now centring in Chappaqua, it is worthy of note that, when the trains stop, through-passengers step out on the platform and inquire which is Farmer Greeley's place; and, on express trains (which pass Chappaqua at the rate of 25 miles an hour), anxious faces may be seen, at the windows, eagerly searching among the various frame houses in the hamlet for that particular house on the roadside of which they have all read—the homestead of Honest Horace.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SAGE.

On Saturday morning Mr. Greeley, accompanied by Mr. Alvin Johnson, his brother-in-law, and a number of gentlemen, went out to Chappaqua on the twenty-five minutes to nine train, and remained until a quarter after four, when he returned to the city. He passed the hours upon the farm mainly in cutting wood, his brother-in-law, and the rest of the party taking a hand at the axe-handle; then he showed the visitors round the farm, took dinner at the Chappaqua House, and returned. Wherever he appeared in the village he was warmly greeted by the villagers, all of whom wished and prophesied his success. He had a hearty word for all, and remembered their names without the effort usual with so great a man to remember his poor neighbors. Yesterday morning he attended Dr. Chapin's Church, and was at work in his office in the afternoon.

SCENE IN A SODA SHOP.

A Reputation Nearly Blasted by a "Sarsaparilla Slinger's" Smartness.

From the Cleveland Leader.

We have no hesitation in stating that among the able bodied male adults of this city the very common beverage known as "soda water," and which is dealt out so unsparingly at every corner during the heated term, is considered, to use their own language, a "thin drink." But while the ingenious mixture of wind and water is termed "thin," strong liquors, such as whiskies, are altogether too "thick" for a steady warm weather drink, and so the imbiber who must moisten his flues with some liquid refreshment seeks a pleasant combination of the two classes of drink, which forms a happy combination that exhilarates yet is not intoxicating. It is customary among those bibulous go-betweens to enter a drug store, call for soda water, name their syrup, at the same time giving a wink to the dispenser of "slush," who takes the goblet, in which he places the syrup, then stoops down beneath the counter or retire to a back room, where, by some mysterious chemical change, the contents are colored darkly, and the soda is then let in upon the mixture, which is handed to the customer, with a wink from the clerk. So much for the process; now for the sequel.

Saturday a venerable gentleman from the country who is a respectable church Deacon, a Justice of the Peace, a member of the "Band of Hope," and a Good Templar in his native village, came to the city to trade a little in dry goods, and purchase such agricultural implements as he needed to plant and cultivate his spring crops. The Deacon is strictly temperate, and never looks upon the wine when it is red, any more than he does when it is any other color. Unfortunately, our old friend had suffered from opthalmia in his early days, which left him with an optical peculiarity, which caused his left upper eyelid to drop every few seconds, and which, to those not familiar with his infirmity, gave him the appearance of winking intentionally.

The "Deac" is passionately fond of soda water, and such light beverages. He loves to feel the gaseous compound coursing down his throat, and creating internal commotions and typhoons, that, however endurable by older persons, throw babes into agony, and require prompt doses of peppermint; so Saturday, after he had bought a few shovels, plows, hoes, rakes, and threshing machines, also a Dolly Varden for his wife, he thought he would fill up with soda water, and drive on towards home. He entered a drug store, inquired the price of the desired refreshment, then deposited his scrip, and awaited its mixture.

"What syrup do you want?" said the urbane clerk, as he mopped off the marble counter with the same towel he used a moment before to remove the honest sweat from his brow.

"Oh, give me sassaparilly; that is about as healthy as anything, I guess." (Here the deacon's eye-lid went back on him and dropped quickly.)

"All right," replied the fountain-tender, as he disappeared below the counter, and came up a moment later with the drinking-glass containing about three fingers of "sassaparilly," to which he added the other ingredients, and handed it to the deacon. The latter drained the contents to the very dregs, then brushed the froth from his mouth, smacked his lips, and said, "That sirup is a leetle stronger than they generally make it, but my blood is out of order, and I guess I'll take another glass;" at the same time his eye-lid fluttered meaningly as before.

The dose was repeated, and the soda-water bibber left the store. About half an hour later he entered another establishment where a sign announced, "Soda and Mineral Waters on Draught." It was noticed the Deacon walked as if he had the string halt as he entered the door, and his spectacles were upside down on his nose. He called for "Congress Water" at this place, saying he "did not feel quite right, and was afraid he had used too much syrup in his soda-water at the other store, or else he was bilious." His optical weakness exhibited itself as he spoke, and returning the wink, the clerk retired to a dark closet, then returning filled up the glass with plain "Congress" and gave it to our now "tigutually slight" friend, who swallowed it without a murmur.

How many "sodas" the Deacon stored away before he left the city we are unable to say, but he was found late in the day asleep in his wagon, with a plow point for a pillow, and several yards of Dolly Varden calico gracefully draped about his person for a covering. He revived sufficiently to inform a stranger that he had been "drugged," and a subsequent visit to the localities where he had taken a soda-water, developed the fact that his unfortunate habit of winking—a defect over which he had no control—was the cause of all his trouble. The soda-water dispensers supposed him to be "one of the boys," and every time his eyelid dropped took the hint. The deacon escaped the "jimjams," but says hereafter he will wear a blinder over that eye when he purchases summer drinks, or else write his order on a slate.

Hunting for Bear.

From the Gilroy (Cal.) Advocate.

Two young English noblemen—the Earl of Ranfurley and the Viscount of Cohe—tourists to this coast, had a narrow escape one day last week in the San Benito mountains, from a bear. They were in the chaparral not more than ten feet from a bruin when first discovered, and was savagely approaching them. The young sports, with more bravery than judgment perhaps, stood their ground till the enemy was within six feet, when both took deadly aim and killed the monster. They repaired with their trophy to San Juan. The bear weighed 700 pounds. We doubt if any of our California hunters could have done better. They were bound to kill the bear, they told us, "or die in the attempt."

—The people of Wyoming, Pa., don't know whether to call their female Judge a Justicess of the Peace, or a Justice of the Peacess.

MARRIED.

GOODALE—CAMPBELL—At Chicago, May 16, by the Rev. E. M. Boring, Mr. Marlow M. Goodale to Miss Anna Campbell, both of this city.

ULLMANN—YETTER—At Brockwayville, Pa., Thursday evening, May 9, by Rev. J. L. Mechlin, at the residence of R. W. Moorhead, Esq., Mr. W. T. Ullmann, of Oconto, Wis., to Miss Lizzie M. Yetter. No cards.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Don't Fail to Procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething.

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts—Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are the very best in the country."—Stanton & Co., grocers, Chicago. For sale by all the leading dealers.

The best dowry to advance the marriage of a young lady is mildness in her countenance, wisdom in her speech, modesty in her behavior, virtue in her life, and a box of Durno's snuff in her pocket.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The well-known reliable and harmless remedy for Brown Discolorations of the face. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, billious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

DID YOUR LANDLORD RAISE YOUR RENT? Go see the Empire Combination Parlor Bedstead, and cut down expenses. An elegant piece of furniture, convertible instantly into a perfect bed. Saves room, saves rent, and enables you to live genteelly in one or two rooms. Makes every room available for sleeping. Sold on monthly payments. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 332 Madison-st., and 273 Wabash-av.

WANTED—NEW, OR GOOD SECOND-HAND hotel furniture, in exchange for desirable real estate, either town property or lands. Address D 85, Tribune office.

WILL BUY FOR CASH A GOOD SET OF PARlor furniture, good carpet, and other household goods. P 39, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A LOT ON WENTWORTH-av.; will take horse and buggy as part pay. Address P 8, 494 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—PERSONAL PROPERTY, OR good real estate, for horse, or horse and buggy. J. M. BEVERLEY, 189 South LaSalle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—189 FEET S. E. COR. SOUTH PARK boulevard and Oakwood-av.
172 feet s w cor Vincennes-av and Oakwood-av.
572 feet on Oakwood-av, between South Park boulevard and Oakwood-av.
40 feet on Vincennes-av, south of Thirty-ninth-st, west front.
52 feet on Vincennes-av, s w cor Fortieth-st.
48 feet on Wabash-av, n w cor Forty-seventh-st.
50 feet on Wabash-av, north of Forty-eighth-st, east front.
100 feet on Indiana-av, s w cor Forty-eighth-st.
100 feet on Indiana-av, s e cor Fifty-third-st.
200 feet on Prairie-av, n w and s w cors Fifty-third-st.
240 feet on Forty-second-st, near Cottage Grove-av, south front.
Also a large amount of the choicest South Park property.
Also 4½ acres n e cor Indiana-av and Fifty-seventh-st.
Also 7 acres s e cor Indiana-av and Sixty-second-st.
Also a very extensive list of other desirable property not included in this list, comprising some of the very finest opportunities for investment now in market.
Also several extraordinary and rare business leases running for 99 years at fixed rates for the entire term, on Wabash and Michigan avs and State-st, being much better than fee of the property at the low prices asked for them.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av, opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV, EAST FRONT, near Thirty-fourth-st, two-story frame house and lot 25x160 to alley. Great bargain; $4,700. Easy terms.
TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., near Stewart-av., lot 25x125 and good house and barn—$3,500.
INDIANA-AV., near Thirty-second-st., two-story house, brick basement; $7,500; east front; lot 25x180.
WOODLAWN, east of track, 150x175, east front, and good two story house—$7,000. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—48x140 FEET TO 20-FOOT ALLEY on north side of Lake-st., 48 feet east of Wabash-av. AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON WATER-ST., BEtween Wabash and Michigan-av., on extraordinary terms. AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—EXTREMELY CHEAP, SEVERAL acre tracts and residence lots inside limits. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. HOUSE AND LOT No. 749, lot 27½x170 feet, east front, at a bargain.
Wabash-av. 25x170 feet, east front, near Fourteenth-st, adjoining new store just commenced by Mr. Gillespie; party wall.
Wabash-av, southwest corner Thirty-first-st, 100x180 feet.
Wabash-av, northwest corner Forty seventh-st, 404x161 feet.
Wabash-av, north of Forty-eighth-st, east front, 50x161 feet.
Wabash-av. north of Eldridge-court, 99 years' lease, including privilege of purchase, lot 40x170 feet east front.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av, opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS $800—WE CONtinue to sell at above prices, on very easy terms; no trouble to show them over; 100 have been sold this spring to parties to build on. STORRS, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON NEARLY ALL the streets between State and Wallace, and between Twenty sixth and Thirty seventh-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warrantee deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 572 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON CALIFORNIA, WILCOX, and Monroe-sts., convenient to cars, etc., $750, one-fifth cash, balance easy. JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av., Room 4.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADIson-st.—5 lots, 25x170, on Indiana-av., near Fourteenth-st., offered, for this week, at the low price of $175 per front foot; part on time.
100 feet, corner Burnside and Thirty-seventh-st.
100x170, corner Forty-seventh-st. and Indiana-av., on long time, at 8 per cent.

FOR SALE—$850; $100 CASH, BALANCE IN one, two, and three years at 8 per cent interest, will buy a good lot inside the old city limits, east of Western-av.; horse cars will be running within one-half block of this property within sixty days or no sale. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—40x175 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON Wabash-av., near Van Buren-st., on 20 years' time; interest at 8 per cent; no cash payment required, if parties will improve immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—80x125 FEET ON WASHINGTON-st., between Franklin and Market, at a decided bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTHEAST CORNER OF JACKson and Honore-sts., frame cottage house of 8 rooms, and lot 50x125 feet. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK—10 ACRES, north east corner of North-av. and California-st., fronting on Humboldt Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST.—TWO-STORY frame house of 10 rooms, modern improvement and lots, 42 by 150 feet, No. 808 West Jackson-st., near Ashland-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON WARREN AV. A FIRST-CLASS two-story and basement octagon brick and stone house with sub-cellar and all modern improvements, at a bargain. Apply to W. ILETT, 243 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE AVENUE—50, 100 or 150 feet front on Prairie av., near Thirty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV.—50 BY 150 FEET ON Lake-av., near Douglas place. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADIson-st.; 74x100 feet, southwest corner Jefferson and Jackson-sts. cheap, one-half cash, balance on time at 8 per cent. Also lots in Sheffield's Addition and acre property on Boulevard, near Brighton—to close the interest of a non-resident.

FOR SALE—NO. 154 ABERDEEN-ST, CORNER Tyler, store with dwelling above; also stock of groceries now in store. A bargain if taken soon. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WARREN-AV., NEAR Stanton-st. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST., 96 FEET front, southeast corner of Adams and Lincoln. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST., 45x181 FEET northeast corner of Jackson and Paulina-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, ON EASY TERMS; monthly payments, if preferred, corner Milwaukee-av. and Liversey-st. Parties desiring cheap houses, or wishing to invest small capital, with a view of large profits, will please give us a call. WISNER BROS., 183 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS, LOOK OUT FOR bargains. 200 feet on southeast corner of Wells and Jackson-sts, at a great bargain, for a few days. 40 feet on the southeast corner of Fifth-av. by 50 feet on Monroe-st.; price, $31,000.
90 feet by 200 feet deep, on Adams-st., between Wells and Franklin-st., south front; $550 per foot; the cheapest property in the burnt district.
30 feet on Clark-st., 50 feet deep, near Harrison-st., with two good frame houses on; will be sold cheap, if taken soon.
25 feet on South Clark-st., near the corner of Jackson-st.
25x100 on northwest corner of Taylor and Sherman-sts., $5,000; easy terms. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boone Block.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON TWELFTH-ST., ONE block west of Reuben.
24 lots on Coolidge-st., one block west of Reuben.
12 lots on Sampson-st., one block west of Reuben.
The above lots are just outside the fire limits, desirably located, and will be sold very cheap if taken at once. Terms: one-fourth cash, balance on 4 years' account, at 8 per cent annual interest.
B. PHILPOT, 116 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 359 Mitchell-st., a house, lot and barn, near the street cars; nine rooms, marble mantel, water and gas. Barn room for two horses.

FOR SALE—200 CHEAP LOTS, ONLY ABOUT 3½ miles from old Court House, situated between Armitage and Fullerton-avs., north and south, and Robey and Western-av. east and west, for 30 days, for the very low price of $200 to $300 per lot to those who will improve. These lots are high and dry, and decidedly the cheapest lots in the market. Title shown by abstract; free from all incumbrance. Terms, one-third down, balance in 1 and 2 years, with 8 per cent interest. Apply to A. DORATHY, 173 Monroe-st., basement Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—8 LOTS, 50x150 FEET, ON SOUTH Side, south of limits, $250 per lot. Terms to suit. JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av., Room 4.

FOR SALE—100 CHEAP LOTS, ONLY $50 CASH, balance $12 per month; very cheap, and in good locality. JAMES H. HILL, Room 4, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT $200 EACH, $50 CASH, balance monthly; lots are near Archer-av. and adorned with trees. Mr. KENNY, 1035 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER, 9 LOTS ON Dayton-st., 2 on Freemont, 11 on Centre, 18 on Bissell, 18 on Sheffield-av., and 5 on Webster-av., all on high, dry, and beautiful ground, near street cars, and are really the cheapest lots in the market; neighborhood desirable, terms to suit; also 15 lots on Robey-st., near Chicago-av., at low figures. If you want a good trade, give me a call. W. M. TRUE, 84 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—24 AND 40 FEET, BY 165 FEET TO a 20 foot alley, on Wabash-av., between Congress and Harrison-sts. CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING, 347 State-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 80x198, 80 FEET WEST OF Otis Block, on south side of Madison st., $15,000; one quarter cash. GEO. W. HOMAN, Jr., Omaha, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOT 75x173 WITH buildings, on Maxwell-st., near Halsted; also, house and lot 26x100, at 499 South Halsted-st. Inquire at 271 Maxwell-st.

FOR SALE—WE WILL SELL AT RETAIL 100 lots in Pierce's Addition, fronting Milwaukee-av, Robey, Leavitt and Hoyne-sts., on long time. No down payments required of parties that will build. Inquire at 374 Wabash-av., A. & S. S. PIERCE, and 37 West Washington st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A HOTEL splendidly located and finished to suit first-class customers. The house is now doing a good business. For particulars apply to CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 276 State-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON WARREN-AV., AND 75 feet on State-st., between Fifty-seventh and Fifty eighth-st, at $42 per foot for a few days. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS AT ROCK ISLAND Car Shops, $600 each, $100 cash, balance on time. W. O. COLE, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HERE IS SOMETHING CHEAP for a poor man—house and lot on Thirty first-st., for $1,100. W. W. WATSON, Jr., 16 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS, 25x125, ON TWENTY-seventh-st., just outside fire limits, cheap; title perfect. Apply to SAMUEL GREENE, 96 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND LOT, 185 South Leavitt-st., thoroughly refitted throughout. Apply at 184 South Leavitt st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES IN SECTION 22, 39, 13. 2 acres at Englewood, on Junction-av., near depot.
E. L. CANFIELD, or J. MATTISON, No. 189 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON TERMS TO suit, 63x118, West Polk, east of Halsted-st. 180x 88, northeast corner Jefferson and DeKoven. Inquire at 37 West Madison-st., basement.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD BUSINESS LOTS, north front, on West Madison-st., near Winchester, 24x150 feet to an alley. Also, a lot on State-st., near Forty-fourth, 26x177 feet, $90 per foot. CRAWFORD & CLARK, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—24 LOTS, ALL, OR LESS, CORNER Fifty-third and Wood-sts., at low prices, for early sale. The owner must raise some money. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THREE GOOD HOUSES AND LOTS at less than their value. Will take horse and buggy on first payment. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS OUT OF FIRE LIMITS near churches, schools, and horse cars at lower price than adjoining property; would take one or two good horses and buggy on first payment. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES, NEAR CORNELL'S watch factory, will sell undivided half if desired. Land is dry; fenced. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., EAST FRONT, near Twenty-fifth-st., 50x130. Wabash-av., west front, corner Twenty seventh st., 52x150. Either one of the above two lots can be bought cheap, if taken at once. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison sts.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON WABASH-AV. AND 75 feet on State-st., between Fifty seventh and Fifty-eighth-st., at $42 per foot for a few days. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEAR CENTRAL PARK, TEN choice residence lots on very easy terms. HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS ON THE AVENUES.
100 ft on Wabash-av., near Forty-first-st.
50 ft on Michigan-av., near Forty-first-st.
50 ft on Michigan-av., near Forty-third-st.
100 ft on Michigan-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.
400 ft on Michigan-av., corner Forty seventh-st.
100 ft on Michigan-av., corner Forty eighth-st.
100 ft on Indiana-av., near Forty-sixth-st.
300 ft on Indiana-av., corner Forty-fifth-st.
600 feet on Prairie-av., corner Forty-fifth-st.
50 ft on Prairie-av., near Forty-sixth-st.
50 ft on Vincennes-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.
50 ft on Drexel Boulevard, near Thirty-ninth-st.
GEO. A. EMERY, 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST.—4 LOTS each 25 by 180 deep on West Jackson-st., between Aberdeen and Centre-avs. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, LARGE LOT, fine lake view, near country seat of W. W. Boynton, Esq.; $3600 down, $50 monthly. MEARS, 809 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—ANOTHER new attraction for this delightful suburb. Rock Island dummy arrives in Chicago, 6:45 a. m., and leaves for Englewood at 6:15 p. m., making a grand total of 24 daily passenger trains each way. Call and examine our large list of property, consisting of houses and lots, acre property, &c. HULBURD & CO., Englewood and 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—$12,500 WILL BUY 100 FEET frontage by 208 feet deep, and a house which cost $16,000. This property is located close to the Hyde Park Hotel and depot. Apply to SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES FOR ALL AT ENGLEwood. We build houses to order, sell on favorable terms, and offer decided bargains in building lots. The new time table accommodates office men, bookkeepers, bank clerks, and all who close business at 6 o'clock. Rock Island dummy arrives in Chicago at 6:45 a. m. and leaves for Englewood at 6:15. HULBURD & CO., Englewood, and 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN, WABASH, AND INdiana-avs., property near the station at Englewood; parties looking for property on these fashionable drives will find that we own and represent the largest amount now in the market. HULBURD & CO., Englewood, and 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—145x150, all prove, high and dry lot at Englewood. $20 per foot, 1 cash, only ten minutes' walk from the depot. HULBURD & CO., Englewood, and 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT MAYWOOD, JUST TEN MILES due west from the Wells-st. depot; 30 minutes' ride; low fare; plenty of trains.
1 elegant house and entire block, $10,500.
1 fine house and block, $8,750.
1 new house of 9 rooms and half block, $5,750.
1 well-built house and quarter block, $4,500.
Will sell less land if desired; terms easy; come and see me. M. V. HOTCHKISS, 328 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES FOR $1,800, $2,600, $3,500, $3,800, $5,000, and $10,000, near church, school and depot; will sell on most favorable terms. Inquire of the owner, at 504 State-st., from 9 to 1. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—PARTIES DESIRING TO EXamine property in Hinsdale, the most desirable suburban town near the city, are requested to call and examine plats and prices at our office. A large 12 room house, with bath-rooms, closets, etc., cistern and well, finely finished, for sale. Arrangements made with parties wishing to visit this property to accompany them any afternoon. D. L. & G. W. PERRY, basement Bryan Block, 166 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN RESIDENCE PROPerty at Lake Forest—Two-story frame dwelling, in good order; lot 6 acres, well-improved; good barn, orchard, garden, etc., $8,500. One and one half-story house, lot 3 acres, good garden, etc., $5,000. Some of the most desirable residence sites from $500 to $1,000 per acre. E. L. CANFIELD, 189 East Madison st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THIRTY-FOUR lots in the town of Jefferson, 25x125, at $300 per lot. These lots are located near the depot. Terms easy. CRAWFORD & CLARK, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, FOUR MILES west of city limits, beautiful home centrally located. Has fine garden and shrubbery. Also, choice vacant lots. HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—I HAVE STILL A FEW HOUSES of from 6 to 8 rooms in North Evanston; among them a new Gothic just finished, and a Gothic in Glencoe, all on beautiful lots, which I will sell for from $2,000 to $3,500; small payments down, balance in monthly or yearly payments; or I will rent, and give the party renting the privilege of purchase within the year at my present advertised prices. C. E. BROWNE, Room 12, No. 34 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, TO PARTIES who will build, large lots on River Side Drive, near Douglas Park. N. F. MERRILL & CO., 123 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES AT OAK PARK, BY THE lot, block, or acre, 3 blocks from depot; ornamented with maple trees. Easy payments, and inducements to persons building. Also, 11 lots at Wheaton, Ill., with lots of 1 to 2½ acres, ranging from $800 to $7,000 each. Good schools, colleges, churches, &c. LUTHER L. HIATT, Real Estate Agent, Room 56, Bryan Block, northwest corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—OCONOMOWOC—A DELIGHTFUL summer residence, fronting on a charming lake, in the most picturesque town in Wisconsin. It is one of the most beautiful places in the West, and will be sold low, and easy terms given, or will be exchanged for Chicago property. A lovlier spot is rarely seen. It is in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupation. For further particulars apply to J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—OPEN YOUR EYES—LAKE SHORE property, near Kenwood, is on the eve of a large advance; one more elegant residence site, 100x467 for 3 days; sold one piece yesterday. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ON NORTH BRANCH, opposite rolling mill, good river frontage; decided bargain at $20,000. Ten acres near South Park and lake, only $4,000; look quick. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY GAUBERT & GROSS, ROOM 16, 116 Washington-st.; the n w ¼ of the n w ¼ of Sec. 35, T. 39, R. 14, at a bargain. One-tenth cash, balance in 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years; interest, 8 per cent.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—SPLENDID LOTS for $500, on time without interest.
Houses with from 5 to 10 rooms, and large lots, on monthly payments. Inquire of the owner, at "Hinsdale Headquarters," 504 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—A FIRST-CLASS house, barn, and two acres of land, improved. Inquire of NOBLE & LITTLE, 112 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—$5,000 WILL BUY HOUSE AND 100 foot lot near Englewood; Rock Island and Ft. Wayne trains stop within three blocks; $25,000 choice piece of land just south of Hyde Park Hotel. J. S. JOHNSTON, with Burling, Adler & Co., Architects, 167 and 169 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—4 HOUSES, 22x28 FEET, AND 14 feet square L and kitchen 12x16 feet, 2 stories high, in Irving Park, for $3,300 each. Small cash payment; balance in monthly payments. Lot 50x173, sidewalks, trees, water in third story from Artesian well. Call and buy, and stop high rent. DOYLE & TALLMADGE, 120 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINE NEW stock of boots and shoes, groceries, dry goods, &c., doing good trade, in best of locations, and worth $8,500 in cash. Warehouse and cribs worth $5,000. Facilities for 100,000 bu grain per annum. House and lot worth $2,500. Will sell all; ½ cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, at 8 per cent, or will exchange for good Chicago property clear of incumbrances. Also, a few fine farms in Illinois. Some wild lands in Illinois and Iowa. DOYLE & TALLMADGE, 120 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK—A NEW house, with lot 50x165, for $2,000; only $500 down, balance to suit. Also, vacant lots, large size; cheap, and on easy terms. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MAPLEWOOD, ON THE Wisconsin Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, adjoining the old city limits, 4 miles from the Court House, only 15 minutes' ride. Conveniences for business men, and payments required of parties making improvements. WING & FRANKLIN, 68 East Madison-st., corner of State-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES ROAD—2½ ACRES corner of Forty-sixth-st. and Vincennes Road, opposite the residence of Potter Palmer. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD STATION—300 BY 200 feet, southwest corner of Forty-seventh and Woodlawn. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LOTS AT Riverside; will exchange for South Side improved suburban property. T. B. BROWNE, 58 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—A DECIDED bargain; a new and handsome gothic cottage of 7 rooms, with east front, lot 30x186 feet; three blocks from station. HULBURD & CO., Englewood, and 95 East Harrison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD prairie farm, all under cultivation, 80 miles from Chicago; first class land and good neighborhood. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—FINE LANDS ON MUSKEGON River, 360 acres heavily timbered, and near the Grand Rapids Railroad. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—402 LOTS IN ST. LOUIS.—A GREAT partition sale of the Dunnica estate, 80 acres, subdivided into 402 valuable building lots, lying in the city of St. Louis. Will be sold at auction, on the premises, on the 29th and 30th of May instant. Lithographed plats of the property may be had at the office of WM. J. ONAHAN, Esq., 58 Union Block.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$3,000 TO $8,000 TO INvest, by a active business man, in some good paying business. State where an interview can be had. Address H 64, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 IN a good manufacturing business, established 9 years. Lost about $25,000 by the fire. Good references given. Address T 36, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABlished mercantile business, with a capital of $10,000 to $40,000. Address, with full name, U 26, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—FOR SALE—AN INTERest of about $20,000 in the best paying manufacturing business of the West; the closest scrutiny invited, and first-class references given; reasons for selling, going South; will take part payment in real estate if desired. Address for one week, O 59, Tribune Branch office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BUILDERS' HARDWARE, NAILS, store-shelving, bed and bedding, large mirror, and oil paintings, at reduced prices for 6 days only, to close out stock at 51 Lake-st., 3d floor, Room 11. HAMMOND.

FOR SALE—SAFE, 4X8 FEET, FIRE AND BURglar proof. Apply to ASAHEL GAGE, 224 West Monroe-st., in basement.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 200 TONS NO. 1 FEED, ground oats and corn, by the Chicago Attrition Pulverizing Co., at 66 and 68 North Canal-st. GEO. A. SMITH, Manager.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BANK COUNter, with glass railing; all complete. Inquire at 37 West Madison-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RANGE, BOILER, and full equipment of restaurant, dining-room, and kitchen furniture at 976 Wabash-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 159 West Madison-st.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED ASTROLOGIST, is now permanently located in Chicago, endowed with the wonderful gift of unveiling hidden mysteries of the future; she astonishes all by her correctly reading the past, present in which she stars are to her an unsealed book. Call—satisfaction or no pay. Astrological consultation of past, present or future by letter, $2; inclose exact age and $2. Address or call on MADAME IDELL, 19 South Green St.

MRS. M. SMITH, MAGNETIC AND ECLECTIC Physician, 196 West Madison-st., Room 4.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—AN IMPROVED FARM OF 80 OR 160 acres, adapted to stock-raising, in exchange for improved city property. J. SINCLAIR, 68 East Madison-st., cor State, Room 9.

WANTED—FOR A CASH CUSTOMER A PIECE of South Side residence or West Side business property. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

WANTED—BY A REAL ESTATE FIRM, ACRE property to sub-divide and sell in joint account with owner, or would buy and pay cash for a bargain. Address P. O. Box 191, Chicago.

WANTED—PROPERTY IN DENVER OR Colorado in exchange for Chicago property. Inquire of J. D. MACLEOD, 130 Throop-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND STORES IN Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts. Also double store, 227 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—FINE STORE IN AVENUE HOUSE Block, Twenty second st.; also, basement; splendid location. Rent moderate. WM. H. BAKER, 809 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3 FRONT OFFICES ON WEST Madison-st., in Thompson's Block; suitable for any light business. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, ON WEST MADISON-st., 25x70; light and airy; suitable for any light business. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HALF THE STORE AND TWO suites offices in Ætna Sewing Machine Building, 146 State-st. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—STORES, BASEMENTS AND OFfices in the new building northwest corner of Water and LaSalle sts. CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 276 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO STORES, A LARGE BASEment, and several rooms and lofts, in the building Nos. 663 and 665 State-st. CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 276 State-st.

TO RENT—AT LOW RATES, A LARGE PORtion of the elegant fire proof building 475 Wabash-av. Apply on premises at Room No. 16. HOWE & RUSSELL.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF 38 WEST RANdolph-st. Inquire in store. E. MAYERS.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 38 NORTH SANGAMON-st., corner of Fulton, 20x80, suitable for drug store or any light business. 7 rooms overhead. By W. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE spacious house 384 Wabash-av. BAIRD & BRADLEY.

TO RENT—THE FINE AND SPACIOUS HOUSE 384 Wabash-av. suitable for offices or boarding-house. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY.

TO RENT—LIGHT FRONT OFFICE GROUND floor, Oriental Building, Madison-st. bridge. NORTON & CO., No. 3 Oriental Building.

TO RENT—WM. C. DOW, ROOM NO. 1, NEVADA Block, has a few more offices to rent in that building. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—STORES, BASEMENTS, LOFTS, and offices in new stone front building 320 to 331 State-st. W. WALLER, 63 Third-av.

TO RENT—NO. 43 WEST WASHINGTON ST., will be fitted up for stores or offices; a good location for business. Inquire No. 37 West Washington-st. A. & L. S. PIERCE.

TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE, 2-STORY house and basement; first floor can be used for dry goods, groceries, or drugstore; good business place, southeast corner Rush and White-sts. Inquire 76 East White-st.

TO RENT—TWO BASEMENTS COR. MADIson and Halsted-sts., suitable for barber or any light business. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLING NO. 791 West Madison-st.; a good stand for any first-class business. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st. Room 1.

TO RENT—$35 PER MONTH—STORE NO. 1343 State-st. Apply to GEO. TAYLOR, southwest corner Washington and Franklin sts.

TO RENT—A LARGE OFFICE; ALSO AN UPper floor for light business; also, desk room. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORE ON CANAL-ST., BETWEEN Randolph and Madison. L 66, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—TWO-STORY frame dwelling, No. 1285 Indiana-av.; all modern conveniences; will be leased to a responsible tenant at $75 per month; can be purchased for $7,500 on easy terms. Inquire of CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 276 State-st.

TO RENT—MARBLE FRONT FURNISHED house, on Michigan-av., near Thirtieth-st.; 14 rooms. Inquire of JOHN H. ROSS, 472 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FINELY FURNISHED HOUSE of 10 rooms, nice grounds, fronting Union Park, or will sell; furniture. Rent $1,500 per annum, furnished. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

TO RENT—872 PRAIRIE-AV., 12 ROOMS. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

TO RENT—SOME VERY DESIRABLE RESIdences on the South and West Sides; also some good rooms and cottages to rent, very cheap, in various parts of the city. Apply 129 West Madison-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, SUITABLE for one or two families, No. 28 Oak-st., near Market; rent moderate. Call at Market cor. Lake-st. bridge.

TO RENT—THE MOST BEAUTIFUL RESIdence on Wabash-av., entirely new, south of Twenty-second st. E. H. CUMMINGS, 603 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a. m.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 24 SEYmour-st. Responsible tenant wanted. D. HARRY HAMMER, 3 West Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, PANTRY, and closets. Part or whole of furniture for sale. Call at 123 Western-av., near Adams-st., between 6 and 7 o'clock this afternoon.

TO RENT—I HAVE 8 HOUSES IN NORTH Evanston, and 1 in Glencoe, of from 6 to 8 rooms, which I will rent for 1 or 2 years at from $20 to $30 per month, or will sell for monthly payment, or for cash down. I will give the best bargain that has been offered to any party in six months. C. E. BROWNE, 34 South Canal-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 67 EAST ERIE-ST., containing 6 rooms, pantry, and 4 closets, to a good tenant. Price $35 a month. Apply No. 205 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

TO RENT—SEVERAL ELEGANTLY FURnished and unfurnished houses on the avenues, from $500 to $2,400. Also, rooms cheap. Don't fail to call. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED COTTAGE until November next. No. 76 Twenty-fifth st.; small family. Apply to E. C. COLE & CO., 167 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—4 NICE 9-ROOM HOUSES, NOS. 104, 106, 110 and 1104 Honore-st., in good order. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 37 PARK-AV.; 13 ROOMS, 2-story and basement; rent $1,200. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—$20 PER MONTH—NEW COTTAGE on Thirty first-st. West of Rolling Mills, by W. W. WATSON, Jr., 16 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—6-ROOMS, BRICK HOUSE, WITH barn on North Side $30 per month. J. F. LATSHAW, 72 Dearborn-st., room 13.

TO RENT—BY N. F. MERRILL & CO., 123 WEST Washington-st., 3 large houses on West Side; 4 offices and 2 sleeping rooms on West Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 4 ROOMS, GAS, water, and water closet; light and airy; suitable for housekeeping. BY WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TO GOOD TENANT—FIVE ROOMS, two closets and pantry. 32 Ray-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirty first-sts.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF HOUSE, FURnished, suitable for housekeeping, or single rooms for gentlemen. 1221 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—NEATLY furnished rooms to parties who will be permanent. House first-class. 874 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED SLEEPING rooms for gentlemen at 274 West Harrison-st., near Halsted.

TO RENT—THE BASEMENT NO. 37 SOUTH Desplaines-st., and 3 rooms No. 130 West Randolph-st. Inquire at 124 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT 733 Wabash-av.; also parlor and bedroom on first floor, without board. Reference required.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF EIGHT ROOMS ON Leavitt-st., near Van Buren. HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO one or two gentlemen; gas and care. 474 Lake-st., near Union Park.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room for gentlemen at 232 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE ROOM, AND BED room off. Water and gas; room 11, first floor over J. B. Shays, 245 Madison-st., Thompson's Block, suitable for offices or sleeping rooms. Inquire on premises or of D. COLE & SON, 188 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE FURNISHED rooms in marble front house, with all modern conveniences, to gentlemen only. Apply at 1145 Michigan-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FINE STOCK OF PHAETONS, JUMP-SEATS, basket phaetons, Concords, business wagons, top and open buggies, and light carriages of every description, at I. S. TOWER & BROS., manufacturers and dealers, 105 South Clinton-st., near Madison.

AN ELEGANT PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES, 7 and 8 years old, half brothers, perfectly sound, closely matched, bright bays, long tails and manes, and the most stylish team in the city; cost $2,500 within a year, will be sold for $2,000. For particulars, address H 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TEAM HARNESS, FARM harness, also, extra collars, lines, bridles and breeching, McClellan saddles, riding bridles, &c.; also, large lot of Government clothing, tents, rubber ponchos, and rubber blankets. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, corner Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DUMP CARTS FOR brick yards and railroads, with harness to match. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, corner Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR LOT, OR horse and buggy, handsome close carriage or hack; will pay cash difference. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD HORSES, A FEW weeks in from the country, suitable either for carriage or wagon; cheap for cash. Inquire of owner, 1327 State-st.

FOR SALE—1 SPAN MATCHED SORREL mares, young and kind; 1 bay truck horse; 1 brown family horse, kind, sound, and shows well; 1 sorrel trotting mare five years old and will trot in 3 minutes; also, 1 good, single-seated buggy, 1 single and 1 double buggy harness—at barn in rear of 740 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK AND GREAT variety of every description of light carriages, for pleasure or business purposes, including light four-passenger phaetons, cabriolets, and rockaways. Extension, open and close carriages, top, open, panel or basket work, and Kimball jump seats. Also, a great variety of top and open buggies for business wagons. Also, a good line, now in stock, of our fine, light, seven-eighth and three-quarter top road wagons and track sulkies. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., Manufacturers and dealers in fine carriages, 325 Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND MEDIUMsized safe, Herring make, a lumber team, wagon and horses; also a horse and buggy. Apply at 511 Archer-av.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF LARGE TRUCK horses, 7 years old, for sale at a bargain. Can be seen for next few days at 76 and 74 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAEtons, and another invoice of those celebrated jump-seat buggies, at 346 West Randolph-st. G. L. BRADLEY.

SHERIFF'S SALE, SATURDAY MORNING AT 10 o'clock, in south yard of Court House, a thorough-bred horse, a stylish top buggy, and fine single harness.

WANTED—HORSE AND BUGGY TO HIRE FOR one month, or will buy one or two good horses and buggy and pay in inside city real estate. THOM...

WANTED—A GOOD TWO HORSE CARRIAGE in exchange for Western land. Address F 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NO. 1 FAMILY HORSE USED to city. Address, stating price and where can be seen, P. O. Box 333.

WANTED—A SULKY OR TROTTING (SKELEton) wagon; must be cheap. FRANK BENTON, 304 Park av. Stable.

WANTED—STAGE HORSES AT P. O. & B. CO. stables corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts. Cheap horses for sale.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT; ONE organ, 5-octave, price $50; repairing and tuning promptly attended to; piano covering leather direct from Europe, for sale at the Chicago Piano Factory, No. 289 East Randolph st, by J. PRESTON.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS—PRICE $125 TO $150; also new pianos at less prices than any other place in Chicago, 13 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-second-st. H. GOOLD & SON.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE bookkeeper who speaks German. Address K 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GERMAN DRY GOODS clerks, by L. BRAUNSCHWEIG, 167 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A GROCERY. 775 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A HAT AND gents' furnishing goods store, one that understands the business and can give good reference. Apply immediately at 164 Blue Island av., corner Taylor-st.

WANTED—2 DRY GOODS SALESMEN, AT MANDEL BROS., corner Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER QUICK AT figures and thoroughly acquainted with the crockery trade and sterling calculations. Address HERMAN, 409 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO SELL glass; one well posted in the glass trade. KANE & LEECH, 46 East Harrison-st.

Trades.

WANTED—IN HASTE, A GOOD CARRIAGE smith; steady job, good wages. Address J. I. MAYES, Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—GOOD SHIP CARPENTERS ON new work. Apply to WM. HANLEY'S Boat Yard, Lockport, Ill., 31 miles south of Chicago, on St. Louis & Alton Railroad.

WANTED—CARPENTERS ON WASHINGTON-av., west of Ada, and on Thirty eighth-st., corner of Vincennes. Steady work and good wages.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS plumber, one capable of making estimates on contract work; steady work at $4 per day. Apply to ATTERBURY & BAKER, 109 Third-st., St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED STAIRbuilder. Apply to JOHN McEWEN, 343 North Wells-st.

WANTED—25 OR 30 CARPENTERS, IMMEDIately, to whom the highest wages will be paid, for day or job work.

WANTED—CYLINDER AND GORDON FEED boys, corner Wood and Tyler-sts. MILLARD & DECKER.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD CARRIAGE trimmers; first rate job on buggies. THEODORE SALORGUE, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE trimmers, immediately, to work on light work. SHAW & LIPPINCOTT M'f'g Co., Indianapolis, or Pennoyer, Shaw & Co., 325 Wabash-av.

WANTED—CARPET FITTERS. FIELD, LEITER & CO., State and Twentieth-sts.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GORDON FEEDers; good pay and permanent employment. Call at once. HINDLE & JENKINS, 674 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BARBERS. GOOD wages paid. 161 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS BARBERS, Southeast corner Twenty-second st. and Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER. APPLY THIS morning at 210 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MATTRESS-MAKER, AT 672 WEST Lake-st.

WANTED—20 PAINTERS; HIGHEST WAGES paid. Also, 20 men for general work. Apply at LEANDER REED'S, corner Washington and Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MALE COOK, white or colored; also, a boy for general work. Apply at the Madison House, 124 and 126 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LABORERS ON THE CHICAGO & Milwaukee Railroad, near the city; good wages, company work, no office charges. Apply at 106 North Desplaines-st., corner of Carroll.

WANTED—25 FEW GOOD MEN AS CITY CANvassers to sell one of the leading sewing machines, can obtain steady employment and good pay by calling at 96 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER; one who is fully qualified and acquainted with the hardware business. None but experienced men need apply. FARKMAN, ANDREWS & CO.

WANTED—A GENERAL AGENT FOR ILLInois for a first-class Life Insurance Company. State experience and where an interview can be had. Address till Monday, N 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO ARCHITECTURAL draughtsmen. Apply to T. V. WADSKIED, Architect, 390 State-st.

WANTED—GOOD MAN FOR RETAIL MARket; none but first class need apply. No. 8 Davis-st., one block west of terminus Randolph st. cars on Lake.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE of horses and make himself useful about the house. Apply at 39 North Canal-st.

WANTED—MAN THAT CALLED AT STOLL & Barnes, 376 West Madison-st., to hire to drive team, and worked last in St. Louis, to call again.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN BETWEEN THE age of 17 and 20 to work, in a real estate office. One who is willing to work and writes a good hand. Apply between the hours of 11 and 12 a. m. at 285 West Madison st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN AS SECOND cook. One who understands pastry preferred. At New England Oyster and Coffee House, basement, 21 West Madison-st. RACE BROS.

WANTED—5,000 MEN FOR FIVE DIFFERENT railroads, namely: Jackson & Lansing Railroad, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, Wisconsin Central Railroad, Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and Michigan Central Railroad. Wages $2 to $2.25 per day; station work at 25c to 30c per yard. Also work to be had on farms, saw mills, quarries, teamsters, brickyards, etc., at the highest wages, and free fare to most places. Apply early to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., opposite Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Depot.

WANTED—MEN TO ENGAGE IN A RE... $12 per day. ... legitimate business; pays ...

WANTED—TO EMPLOY SEVERAL MEN TO sell cheap Chicago lots, well located, to mechanics and other laboring men; parties acquainted among such classes would suit best; big wages paid. Address P. O. box 193, Chicago.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN WHO UNDERstands gardening, horses, and general work about a place, and whose wife would wash, iron, etc., part of the time. To such a good chance will be offered. Apply at MILLARD & DICKER, 285 and 287 East Madison-st.

WANTED—10 OR 15 MEN FOR THE CITY. Those with small capitals can have a steady, paying business. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN, ILLINOIS, Michigan and Wisconsin; 16 sawmill and 10 farm hands; highest wages paid. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—STEADY YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE wagon. Apply at 84 Sigel-st., after 6 p. m.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased and loans negotiated. E. L. CANFIELD, 189 East Madison-st.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established, 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO CITY REAL estate, in sums not less than $1,000, at current rates; funds in hand, and can close without delay. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

MONEY ON HOUSES, FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, commercial paper, insurance claims, chattels and collaterals. A. A. ALEXANDER, 78 Canal, corner Madison. Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE, IN and near Chicago. F. C. TAYLOR, 475 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN Chicago and vicinity; purchase money mortgages bought. J. D. HARVEY, 174 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. LOUIS L. PALMER, 481 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, pianos and other collaterals. E. ROGERS, Room 42, Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN FOR SHORT TIME ON real estate and collaterals. J. MATTESON, 189 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE—$1,000 and upwards; mortgages bought. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, Kent's Block, 153 Monroe-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON CITY PROPERTY, IN sums of $10,000 and upwards. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 30, Nixon's Building, Northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—$3,000 LOAN FOR 3 YEARS, ON IMproved property worth $13,000. First mortgage. Principals address P 33, Tribune office, stating lowest rate of interest. Abstract ready.

WANTED—ANY PART OF $20,000, FOR 5 OR 10 years, on real estate security entirely satisfactory. Address, with terms, O 92, Tribune office.

$1,000 TO LOAN FOR A CUSTOMER FOR 2 years on good real estate security in Chicago and $8,000 for another customer on one or two good farms near Chicago. TAYLOR & SMITH, 408 Wabash-av.

$2,500 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate. PECKHAM & BROWN, 523 Wabash-av.

$5,000 TO LOAN—SINGLE LOAN AT 9 PER cent; 5 years on city real estate. WAITE & CLARKE, Nos. 38 and 39 Bryan Block, corner Monroe and LaSalle.

$5,000 AND $4,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO or Cook County real estate. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 381 Wabash-av.

$50,000 LOANS NEGOTIATED PROMPTly on Chicago real estate, bonds, mortgages, gilt-edged paper, etc. Can now place several $10,000 loans and upward. TAYLOR & SMITH, 408 Wabash-av.

$100,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, for long or short time. Good secured paper bought and sold. H. LOWY, 511 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY CAN BE MADE on small capital with our two fastest selling articles in the world, samples free. Call and examine. MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—CRAM'S IMPROVED REpublic and World Map, "The New Northwest," and new sectional State maps, all now ready; finest assortment of religious and political charts, lithographs, pictures, photographs, steel engravings, chromos, &c., in the West; send for new circular. GEORGE F. CRAM, 55 West Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR GOODSPEED'S PRESidential Campaign Book; the great work of the year; prospectus, post paid, 75 cents; an immense sale guaranteed. Also for my campaign charts and new maps. J. W. GOODSPEED, Chicago, Cincinnati or St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY FOR EITHER sex, on small capital. Call and see what you can do. MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR CHROMOS of six beautiful subjects. Elegantly framed in four different styles. Published exclusively by us, and sold only by agents. Send for circulars and full particulars to A. P. C. BONTE, 163 and 165 West Indiana-st., Chicago, or Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED—CITY CANVASSERS FOR one of the leading sewing machines. To the right men good inducements will be offered. Call at 96 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—RARE INDUCEMENTS with my publication, for good agents, in city or country. JOHN B. ALDEN, 431 West Jackson-st.

AGENTS WANTED—... ON ... preferred. Must put up security. Call immediately or address General News Agent, T. P. & W. Depot, Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—PARTIES HAVING houses for sale or rent will find it to their interest to apply at 129 West Madison st., up stairs. We are overrun with applicants daily.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF SIX or seven rooms for a family of three. Terms must be reasonable. Inquire or address THOS. FEAREY & SONS, 234 Michigan-av., corner Harrison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, BY A responsible, prompt-paying, permanent tenant, a nice, comfortable house with modern conveniences, bath room, water-closet, gas, &c. First-class references furnished. Address at once, with price, F 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PARTY WHO WILL put up a first-class boarding stable for 40 horses, south of Twenty-fourth, east of State, can find a permanent tenant by applying to W. W. WATSON, Jr., 16 Bryan Block.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family; cottage house; good wages paid. Apply at 616 Washington-av.

WANTED—AT NO. 1294 PRAIRIE-AV., A first-class cook, washer, and ironer. No other need apply. References required.

WANTED—ANY NUMBER, ESPECIALLY Scandinavian and German girls can get situations without paying fees, if they only call at MRS. GODDES' place, 81 Schiller-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LADY TO DO housework. Private family. House cleaning done. 274 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, AND SECOND girl. Good references. Apply at 674 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family; good wages to a competent girl. Apply at 1071 Michigan av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE GIRL, one that can come well recommended. Apply at 334 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron; also a girl for second cook; references required. Apply at 334 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK. Good wages to one that will suit. Apply to MRS. E. S. HEWSON, 896 Calumet-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; one accustomed to general housework will do. Call at 623 West Washington st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 450 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AN EFFICIENT WOMAN AS ORder cook, at 124 East Adams-st., immediately.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK and assist in washing and ironing. Apply at 293 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A COOK AND SECOND GIRL, IMmediately. Apply at 787 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family. Inquire at 127 North Elizabeth st., near Indiana.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS; ONE FOR kitchen and one for second-work. Scandinavian or German preferred. 119 South Green-st.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 87 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.

WANTED—A NORWEGIAN OR SWEDE girl as nurse or sewing girl in a small family, at 169 South Park-av.

WANTED—AT 683 WABASH-AV., A FIRST-class cook; also good second girl; must have good references.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family without children. Apply to-day at No. 70 Fourth-st.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL TO GO TO EVANSton and take care of small child. Apply to Mrs. M., Room 26, Clifton House.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family. Apply at 303 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND laundress for private boarding house. Apply at 548 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL; must come well recommended. Apply at 461 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A NORWEGIAN OR GERMAN girl as cook and laundress. Also, a second girl at 947 Indiana-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SHIRT-MAKERS, OPERATORS ON Wheeler & Wilson's machines; also button-hole makers. 654 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SMART, RELIABLE GIRLS TO learn bonnet-frame making; steady employment given. D. L. SHEPLIE & CO., 545 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, IMMEDIATELY. Apply between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m. and 3 and 4 p. m. to DR. W. C. HUNT, 318 West Madison.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE. APPLY TO DR. J. ADAMS ALLEN, 502 Michigan av.

WANTED—A FEW LADIES CAN HAVE steady employment in an easy business, in city or country; $3 to $10 capital will pay $10 to $15 a week. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph st.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL; TO A SUITABLE person a permanent place and good wages will be paid. Apply after 9 o'clock at 932 Michigan-av.

WANTED—WET NURSE TO TAKE BABY TO own home. Dr. Owens, 752 Michigan-av., near Twenty-second-st., between 10 and 11:30 a. m.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

8 PARK ROW—FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT with board.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, for a few young men, and day boarders taken. Price reasonable. Centrally located.

23 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—FRONT PARLOR and front room with alcove, furnished or unfurnished. Cottage Grove-av. cars stop near.

46 NORTH GREEN-ST.—BOARDERS WANTed. Board, $4.50 per week.

55 NORTH MAY-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM, with board, for gentleman; terms $5 per week.

71 WEST ADAMS-ST., WITHIN 2 BLOCKS of Sherman House—Transient, $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms with board, suitable for lady and gentleman, or gentlemen.

98 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—BOARDERS CAN BE accommodated with first-class day board.

108 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms for gentlemen.

119 EIGHTEENTH-ST., NEAR WABASH-AV. A nice front parlor ... References exchanged; also, other rooms with board.

144 ... ADAMS ST.—FURNISHED FRONT room to rent, with board.

166 TWENTIETH ST., 2 DOORS WEST OF State, private mechanics' boarding-house. Board, $5 per week, day board, $4; single meals, 25c.

170 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; a few day boarders can be accommodated.

170 LIBERTY-ST.—A WIDOW LADY HAVing a couple of spare rooms wishes to get two or three girls, who like a quiet home, as boarders. Address or call. Mrs. CHARLOTTE PETERS.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, for gentlemen; also a few day boarders wanted.

173 WEST ADAMS-ST.—NEWLY FURNISHed rooms, with board, $6 per week.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FINELY FURnished room with board for two or three persons. Also, large barn to rent cheap.

344 MICHIGAN-AV.—BOARD FOR GENTLEmen or gentlemen and wives, rooms furnished or unfurnished; or without board; day boarders accommodated; terms moderate.

358 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A FRONT ROOM, furnished, suitable for two gentlemen.

433 WEST JACKSON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished front room, with board, for two, in private family.

532 WEST MADISON-ST.—UNFURNISHED rooms with board, for gentlemen, or gentlemen with their wives; also furnished rooms with board, for a few gentlemen.

550 WABASH-AV., NEAR HARMON court—Rooms with board, gas, bath, hot and cold water. Vacancy for few table boarders.

566 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FURnished room, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

584 WABASH-AV.—ROOM, WITH BOARD, for gentleman and lady or two gentlemen.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms for gentlemen and wives; also, rooms for single gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated. References required.

1111 PRAIRIE-AV.—FRONT ROOM, FURnished or unfurnished, with board. Also room for one or two gentlemen. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

1229 PRAIRIE-AV.—LARGE FURNISHED front chamber, with alcove and large closets; use of bath room; private family; terms moderate; references exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO SINGLE gentlemen desiring board in a private family, can procure the same, large front room, with alcove, all modern improvements, and convenient. Address R, 45 and 47 River-st.

AT AVENUE HOUSE—CORNER TWENTY-second-st. and Wabash-av., suites of family rooms, single rooms, and first-class day board.

GENEVA LAKE, WIS.—THE ST. DENIS HOtel is now open. The pleasantest summer resort in the West. For terms, &c., address B. K. COWLS, proprietor.

FLORENCE PLACE HOTEL, 1030 WABASH av.—Splendid furnished rooms, with board.

TWO ELEGANT ROOMS, NICELY FURnished, with board, in private family, one minute's walk from depot. Call on or address ISAAC S. HINDS, Hinsdale, Ill.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD in a strictly private family, located east of Wabash-av. and north of Twenty-sixth-st. Address Room 12, 675 Wabash-av.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOM WITH PARTIAL board, on South Side, north of Twenty ninth-st., by a lady. Private family preferred. Will be permanent. References exchanged. P 84, Branch Tribune office.

BOARD—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms with board for self, wife and child, west of Union Park. Good accommodations required. Address GEO. W. A. BIDDLE, 274 East Madison-st.

BOARD CONVENIENT TO MADISON-ST., east of Union Park, with large room, or suite, furnished or unfurnished. With board preferred. Address M 71, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE and a front room with alcove, may be obtained in a first-class private residence on Monroe-st. Address MONROE.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR A little girl 6 years old; must be near the Kindergarten School, 51 and 53 South Sheldon-st.; terms must be reasonable. Address W. McDONALD, 203 West Madison st, corner of Green.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Forsman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 76 South Canal-st.

ALBANY-ST. IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, manufacture all kinds of engines and boilers. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 84 Central Block, Market-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONERY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 63 South Canal-st., F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable engines of all sizes. Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for Illustrated Circular.

DELAMATER IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, manufacture engines, boiler and hoisting machinery, caloric engines, &c. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 84 Central Block, Market-st.

ENGINE-LATHES, PLANES, DRILLS, BOLT-cutters, surfacers, feeding-machines, sash and door machinery, and supplies in stock, ready for delivery. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES—ONE SECOND-hand, 14x22, horizontal steam engine.
One second-hand, 10x20, horizontal steam engine.
One second-hand, 8x12, horizontal steam engine.
One second-hand, 7x18, upright steam engine.
One second-hand, 14x14, upright steam engine.
One new, 4x12, horizontal steam engine.
Together with a large variety of boilers at reasonable prices. NORTHWESTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 10 North Jefferson-st.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM 5 TO 200 horse power, new and second-hand; also a few portable engines. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

SECOND-HAND—WE WILL HAVE IN A FEW days a large number of wood-working machines, also, a few iron tools. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A 20 TO 40-HORSE power fire box or tubular boiler; if second-hand must be in perfect order. Call or address WM. McGREGOR, 29 South Canal-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE COLORED EXPRESSman who took a trunk from 539 Wabash-av., May 11, please deliver the same to 752 Wabash-av. MARGARET LAWLER.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A first-class house or manufactory, by one that has a large acquaintance in the city and State of Illinois. Best of references furnished. Address R 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A soap manufactory, by one that has a large trade. Can furnish the best of references. Address O 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN AS clerk or assistant bookkeeper in a commission house. Address F 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN, TRAVeller, or assistant bookkeeper, by a young man who has had 8 years' experience in the stationery trade. Address L 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS opened, closed, or examined, by a competent and experienced accountant; also posting, etc., attended to evenings or during the day. Terms reasonable. A. BRASHER, 279 West Madison st, up stairs.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as mechanical draughtsman. Address L 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL miller of large experience; competent and trustworthy to take charge of any flouring mill. Address N 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD BREAD and cake baker in the country. Address C 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN OF CARpenter work; capable of taking full control of any structure, with plans to work from. Address Y 8, Tribune office.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COACHman; can take nice care of horses and carriage, and can be well recommended by his last master for two years past. Call at No. 15 Wright-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A BOOT AND shoe house by a man well posted in the business. Address W, 291 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—PARTIES NEEDING the services of a thoroughly competent, reliable, and experienced business man, can obtain them by addressing R 96, Tribune office, no objection to travel.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ARchitect from Copenhagen, with many years' experience, desires employment; best references at hand. Address Eagle Hotel, cor. Kinzie and W. Water-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ARCHITECT from Europe desires an engagement, either in the office or on works; 12 years' practical experience; qualifications and testimonials first-class. Address F 40, Sherman House, New York city.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MANUFACturers—A young man from New England States, as wool-sorter or grader in the West. Address A 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC young man; willing to do any work; good penman; well-educated; first class references. Address H D, 111 West Monroe st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced business man; conversant with the English, Scandinavian, and German languages; good references. Address C 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG man as head waiter; has had five years' experience in the management of a dining-room; can carve if necessary; good references; no objection to the country; salary not so much object as a good home. Address W 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENtleman as travelling companion to a tourist of intellect and culture; wages not an object; best of references. Address for an interview, with real name, A 21, 389 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN LUMBER BUSIness, real estate office, or wholesale house; would like to travel; 10 years' experience in lumber; can loan employer from $1,000 to $2,000. Address R 44, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced woman to do assistant housework and sewing; none but first-class family need apply. Call at 75 Bunker-st., next week.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN families; understands dressmaking; can furnish machine; 10 shillings per day. Address K 23, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY A young widow lady, a stranger in the city, as housekeeper or family seamstress; competent to fill either. Address N 36, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD BARGAIN OFFERED IN A GROCERY stock and fixtures; good location and good class of custom. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire 528 State-st.

A PORK HOUSE IN HANNIBAL, MO., WITH modern facilities for slaughtering and packing 700 hogs per day, for sale, or accommodating terms, or exchange for Chicago property. Address J. J. STILLWELL, owner, at Hannibal, Mo.

A FIRST-CLASS AND STYLISH FITTED UP grocery-store in a prosperous vicinity for sale, or in exchange for Chicago or county property. Address H 88, Tribune office.

A RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE STORE, WELL established in a good location with moderate rent, for sale cheap. Inquire at 277 West Madison-st.

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE CHEAP, IN GOOD locality on Canal-st., between Lake and Madison. L 60, Tribune office.

ESTABLISHED BUSINESS CLEARING OVER $5,000 per month, for sale, part cash, balance on time, or would take an active partner. Thorough investigation solicited. Z 99, Tribune branch office.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT FOR SALE ON ... splendid opportunity for one who understands the business ... location. Rent cheap. Inquire at 94 State-st.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF DRUGS AND GROceries, together with the store building and a good residence, in one of the best business towns in the State; terms easy; would exchange for good hard wood timber land in Ohio or Indiana. I also have a number of houses and lots in the town, which I will sell or exchange for wild or improved lands. For full particulars inquire of or address JOHN M. CLARK, Odell, Livingston County, Ill.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE AT AN OLD-ESTABlished stand in Peru, Ill. Amount of stock, $5,000. Address CRONISE & MOORE, Peru, Ill.

ONE OF THE FINEST DRUG AND BOOK stores in Indiana for sale, situated in a live business and manufacturing town on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., 120 miles east of Chicago; store elegantly furnished; trade well established; doing an excellent business; sales 1871 over $16,000; capital required, $3,000 to $6,000; reasons for selling will be made known when questioned. For particulars address STAR, Pierceton, Kosciusko County, Indiana.

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A SALOON AND restaurant, No. 1 LaSalle-st., basement, for sale, 6 years' lease. Apply at 737 South State-st.

PHYSICIAN'S RESIDENCE AND PRACTICE for sale; a dwelling house, carriage, buggy, and ... Apply to J. W. LEFFINGWELL, Harrison, Winnebago Co., Ill.

TO BUTCHERS—THE FIXTURES, LEASE, and good will of an established meat shop in the city. J. BARWICK, 472 Wabash-av.

THE OLDEST DYEING AND CLEANING house on State-st. for sale. Price $3,000. Call at 525 State-st. this day.

WEST SIDE SALOON WITH STOCK AND boarding-house for sale. Address A 17, Tribune office.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN a genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 116 West Washington-st., Room 6.

$500—AM LEAVING CITY, WILL SELL MY half interest in $1,000 stock. Business pays $500 cash monthly; no bonus required. 96 West Washington-st., Room 4.

$5,000 WILL PURCHASE A FIRST-class drug store, second to none in the State. Call on or address JOHN McKINNEY, Sturgeon Bay, Door County, Wis.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AN ABSTRACT OF TITLE, IN THE vicinity of Adams and LaSalle sts, or along the line of Madison-st cars to Loomis-st; a reward of $5 will be paid for its return to me at the northeast corner of Loomis and Tyler-sts. WM. PULLEN.

LOST—A GRAY COLT ABOUT 1 YEAR OLD; a dark brown mare, about 9 years old; a brown horse with black mane and tail, 8 years old. Liberal reward for any information that will lead to their discovery will be paid by the proprietor, DAVID GENZLER, corner Fifty-first and South Halsted-sts.

ESTRAYED—FROM OUR BARN, CORNER Prairie-av. and Twentieth-st., on Thursday the 16th inst., 1 dark bay mare about 15½ hands high, one white hind foot; one sorrel horse about 15 hands high one white hind feet. Any person returning the same or giving information at either of our stores, where they may be found, will be suitably rewarded. FIELD, LEITER & CO.

FOUND—A BAY HORSE WITHOUT SHOES, which owner can have by proving property and paying charges. A. J. PIPER & CO., Ashland-av. and Lavee-st.

STRAYED—ONE CHESTNUT SORREL MARE, about 15 hands high, small star in the face; had on headstall of halter. A reasonable reward will be given for her return to HALE, ROBERTS & CO., 370 and 372 West Madison-st.

TAKEN UP—A STRAY BAY HORSE, BLACK mane and tail, lame in right foretoot. The owner can have the same by paying charges at 1367 Prairie-av.

$10 REWARD—LARGE WHITE STAG 3 YEAR old, stub horns, strayed from the Brighton House May 12. A. S. PIPER, 16 Fuller-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport. Common law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 491 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1057.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; STRICTLY private. Box 536, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process; fee after decree, scandal avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 532.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND Western States, for universal marriage. P. O. Drawer 532.

THE PAINTINGS OF THE NOVELTY AND Art Exhibition are to be sold at $1 each. Call or send for catalogue, No. 80 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—ALL KINDS OF SECOND-HAND watches, jewelry, diamonds, old gold, silver, guns, pistols, canes, curiosities, and all kinds of goods. Cash paid at BARTLETT'S, 203 East Madison-st., Burnt District.

WANTED—TWO NOTARY PUBLIC COMMISsions. Address E 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—IF YOU WANT THE DUBLIN "Irishman," "Flag of Ireland," "Shamrock," "Nation," "Weekly News," or "Zozimus," passage tickets to or from Queenstown, Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, drafts for £1 or more, the proper book, etc.—call on, or address, P. V. FITZPATRICK, 351 State-st., opposite Seventeenth-st., Chicago, Ill.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—PHILADELPHIA PRESSED brick, 10,000 A 1; must be sold and delivered immediately; very cheap. JOSEPH M. LYONS, 186 South Clinton-st.

P. S. CONDON, BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR of brick and stone work, Room 1, 34 South Canal-st., Chicago. References—Hon. C. R. Farwell; E. S. Chesbrough, City Engineer; P. W. Gates, Esq.; Jos. A. Locke, Asst Engr Bd Pub Works; A. B. Sherman, Esq.; Wm. Bryson, Civil Engineer.

PORTLAND CEMENT FOR SALE AT 149 ADams-st. J. D. DECRENT.

SEWING MACHINES.

J. E. LESOW & CO., 69 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., supply the celebrated Bloss Noiseless Link Motion Shuttle Machines, with all the extra attachments at the regular prices.

SINGER OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 38 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF C. E. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given in payment. Open till 8 o'clock p. m.

SEWING MACHINE—AN ELIAS HOWE family sewing machine, nearly new, to exchange for board, near Ual ... Address ... Tribune office.

WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Portion of the Tax and Tariff Bill Finished in Committee.

Paper Money for Customs Duties—Free Materials for Shipbuilding.

Many Important Items Added to the Free List.

Western Items in the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.

The Buell Record Matter to Be Thoroughly Sifted.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—When this session opened it was the Administration Senators who desired early adjournment. Morton's resolution to get away on the 29th of May was the offspring of several sessions of a Senate caucus. It was in vain that Senators Trumbull, Schurz, Blair, and Sumner, argued against fixing any certain day for final adjournment. They were persistently overborne by the usual Administration vote. It has always been understood that it was Grant's special desire that Congress should adjourn at least one week before the assembling of the Convention at Philadelphia, and so Morton's resolution was rushed through, and the whole Administration crowd threw up their hats at the prospect of an easy and final victory. The resolution went to the House in the usual way and was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. That Committee was so peculiarly constituted, and had so many plans and schemes of its own, that for a long time it paid no attention to the Grant-Morton adjournment proposition. Influences were constantly brought to bear upon the Chairman and members of the Committee, both from the White House and Senate, to induce them to report this resolution. Failing in these efforts, Ben Butler was intrusted with the duty of getting in a proposition, some time on Monday morning, under a suspension of the rules, requiring the Committee to report the adjournment resolution forthwith. With a hardihood for almost anything, Butler never yet found courage enough to face the House on this matter. In the meantime, things had not turned out to suit either the Senate caucus clique or President Grant. The Legislature had proved obstinate, and it was discovered that in carrying out the original adjournment there could not be time enough to renew the Ku-Klux bill, which expires by limitation with the present session of Congress. In this view, the Administration men commenced to relax their ardor for early adjournment and to work far the other extreme. Butler, who is the readiest Administration tool to be found in the House, talked with the head of the Committee of Ways and Means, and yesterday introduced his resolution providing that Congress should only take a recess until next November, and not adjourn *sine die*. This resolution, if adopted, would have obviated the necessity of extending the KuKlux bill by any new legislative action. It was voted down by a large majority, and afforded the Administration men an opportunity to learn how much chance the proposition to extend this measure would have when standing upon its own merits. This latter object was one of Butler's main intentions. He wanted to see where the opposition to this politico-military measure was to come from, especially on the Republican side of the House, and where it would be necessary to bring the party pressure to bear. Neither himself nor any of the Administration men were prepared for the Dawes resolution providing for adjournment on June 3, which was sent whirling on its passage. Since the House has named its day for adjournment, as above stated, the Administration men are in bad humor. They are foiled and beaten at their own game, not that they love adjournment less, but they want the Enforcement law more with its power to put the Southern States under martial law when occasion might require. They found the House stubborn to move in the matter of adjournment, and now that it has moved, they find this body still more stubbornly inclined not to turn back. The Senate will not press Dawes' resolution, and the Grant clique are now fearful that the House will take up the Morton resolution at present in the custody of the Ways and Means Committee, and get Congress away from here by the 29th of May before the pet Ku-Klux bill can be reached. Fearful of this contingency, the Administration men are sadly demoralized. They feel that they have been caught in their own trap, and that the measure designed to torment their enemies has returned to plague and perplex its inventors. It has been suggested on the one hand that the Senate hold back an important appropriation bill, so that, if the House takes it into its head to adjourn without the Ku-Klux bill being acted upon, the President will be compelled to call Congress back by a proclamation by the 1st of July, and, on the other hand, Senator Sherman will introduce a resolution in the Senate to-morrow, requesting the Ways and Means Committee to return the Morton adjournment resolution to the Senate. If anything can be inferred from what men say, the Ways and Means Committee will object to this parliamentary invitation, and will continue to hold the Morton resolution subject to their own measures.

THE BUELL RECORDS.

There was a stormy session of the House Military Committee to-day, about the missing records of the War Department. A majority of the Committee has all along been in favor of going into the investigation in a thorough manner, without reference to any political result that might ensue, but the Chairman, General Coburn, and one or two other members of the Committee have appeared to be in favor of finding out as little as possible, and keeping the little information obtained a dead secret from the public. It appears that the majority determined, this morning, not to defer any longer to the views of the Chairman, and have a test vote upon the question of sending for General Buell, and for the copy of the proceedings of the Court, which he is said to have in his possession. Coburn protested against this, but was overruled by the Committee, and it was ordered that Buell should be sent for, and also, Ben Pitman, of Cincinnati, who was the phonographic reporter of the Court, and who furnished General Buell with his copy of the proceedings. Pitman will be examined as to the character of the record, and, if Buell produces a copy of the proceedings, he will be able to verify it. The meeting of the Committee this morning was held with closed doors, as usual, but this much of the proceedings has leaked out. It is now believed that the investigation will be pushed with energy, impartiality, and good sense, and that there will be no further attempt to avoid obtaining information of the greatest importance to the success of the inquiry. General Robeson has repeatedly denied of late that the Buell Court extends its inquiries as far back as the battle of Shiloh, and it is understood that he has made these statements upon the authority of General Lew Wallace, who was President of the Court. If the record ever comes to light, however, it is asserted by persons who are perfectly familiar with the contents, that it will be found that on the cross-examination of witnesses by General Buell the history of the battle of Shiloh was put in evidence, and the conduct of the leading Generals who commanded in that engagement pretty freely criticised. Buell's object in bringing out this testimony was to show that there was more reason for inquiry into the military capacity of Halleck and Grant than into his own, for his timely arrival at Shiloh saved the day, and brought order and victory out of confusion and defeat.

WORK ON THE TARIFF BILL.

The House by steady work, and almost continuous voting, has made a decided advance in the Tariff bill to-day. All of the sections relating to duties on imports were disposed of, and the pending amendment, when the Committee of the Whole rose, was one by a Pennsylvania Democrat, repealing all laws and parts of laws for the collection of internal taxes, which it is safe to say will not be adopted. The debate upon the whole bill having been closed, there is no opportunity for discussion of its internal revenue sections, except the House, by a two-thirds vote on Monday, reverses the order, and extends the time for debate. An effort which will have the support of some of the strongest members of the House will be made to effect this, but it will be resisted by Mr. Dawes, many of the Democrats, and probably the Appropriation Committee, which is anxious to go forward with its business. The most important amendment made in the bill to-day was offered by General Butler, providing that from the time it takes effect one-third of the duties may be paid in greenbacks or Treasury notes. The section is designed to relieve and revive American commerce by admitting free materials for the construction of wooden sailing vessels also remains in the bill, with the addition of a valuable amendment, allowing the benefits of the section to vessels engaging in the coasting trade not more than two months in the year. A proviso by Mr. Holman, relieving steamers built on Western waters from duty on materials entering into their construction was also agreed to. The section, as it now stands, is substantially the bill introduced early in the session by Mr. Lynch, and, advocated by Speaker Blaine before the Ways and Means Committee. The success of the section and its retention in the bill are also largely due to the personal efforts of the Speaker in the Committee of the Whole, thus securing to the ship building and sailing interests of the country a measure which it is believed contains all the essential advantages of the considerable number of bills which have been introduced for a similar object. The section, being a constituent part of the most important bill of the session, is morally certain to go through the Senate and become a law. Among the important additions to the free list to-day are saltpetre, gunpowder, emery ore, seeds of forest trees, extracts of bark for tanning, jute and jute butts, the latter through the efforts of Messrs. Timothy G. Davis and R. S. Spafford, representing the importers and manufacturers of Boston and Salem.

THE KU-KLUX BILL.

The Senate laid aside the Ku-Klux bill this afternoon, with the general understanding that debate should be closed and the first vote taken on Tuesday evening, to-morrow being given to other business. The speeches of Senators Scott and Pratt to-day were rather dry essays, based upon a careful study of the evidence which their Ku-Klux Committee collected in the Southern States last summer. Discussion of the political aspects of the bill will not begin until Monday, when Senator Bayard will speak in defence of the minority report of the Ku-Klux Committee. The bill is quite likely to pass the Senate, but its fate in the House is very doubtful. Many Republicans are known to be entirely willing that the operation of the law shall terminate with the present session of Congress, and it will require considerable argument to secure enough of their votes to counteract this tendency.

PAPER MONEY IN PAYMENT OF TARIFF DUES.

Senator Sherman holds that the duties on all foreign importations are required, by the contract the Government has with its bondholders, to be collected in gold, and that no law is valid allowing them to be paid in part or in whole in paper, which is not equal to gold. The vote by which the House to-day agreed to the amendment in the Tariff bill, to allow one-third of all duties to be paid in gold, is accordingly likely to be reversed when the bill is out of Committee.

[To the Associated Press.]

BILLS APPROVED.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The President has approved the following bills: An act to provide that minors may not be enlisted in the military service without the consent of their parents or guardians; declaring the lands constituting the Fort Collins Military Reservation, in the Territory of Colorado, subject to pre-emption and homestead only as provided in existing laws; authorizing the West Wisconsin Railway Company to erect and maintain a bridge for railway purposes across Lake St. Croix, at the City of Hudson, Wis.; to establish the pay of enlisted men in the army; to establish a system of deposits; to prevent desertion, and elevate the condition of the rank and file of the army.

CARD FROM YE IRATE PRESS REPORTER.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

To the Editor of the ——:

SIR: As you have to-day published Senator Conkling's slanderous attack upon the Associated Press and some of its employes, please give me space to say that all of his statements relating to me, except the statement that I sit in the reporter's gallery, are absolutely false. Respectfully,

A. DEVINE,
Reporter of the United States Senate for the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Nathan Goff, Jr., United States Attorney for West Virginia; H. S. Mack, Marshal for West Virginia.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: N. H. Brainard, Postmaster at Iowa City, Ia.; M. C. Page, United States Attorney for Montana; Nathan Goff, Jr., United States Attorney for West Virginia; Hedgman S. Mack, United States Marshal for West Virginia.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTIONS.

The House resolution for final adjournment on the 3d of June was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, with amendments, and it was made the special order for next Tuesday. The following appropriations are increased: Pentwater harbor, Mich., from $10,000 to $30,000; Calumet harbor, Ill., from $30,000 to $40,000; Black River harbor, from $10,000 to $20,000. The following item was inserted: For removing Red River raft, $150,000.

SECURITY ON STEAMERS.

The House bill to amend the act to provide for the greater security of life on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, was passed.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. THURMAN reported from the Judiciary Committee the House bill to provide for holding a United States District Court at Toledo, Ohio, and asked for its immediate consideration.

Mr. TRUMBULL opposed the bill because there was no necessity for the Court, and it was desired only by a few office seekers and speculators in town lots.

Mr. THURMAN said the Court was required for the convenience of the people and bar of Toledo, and explained that it was to be held by the same Judge who holds the Court at Cleveland. The bill passed.

WEST POINT BILL.

Mr. SPRAGUE submitted a report of the Committee of Conference on the West Point Appropriation bill, which was concurred in.

HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENSION BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the *habeas corpus* suspension act came up as unfinished business.

Mr. STOCKTON sent up and had read a telegram from Senator Bayard, who was absent on account of illness, expressing the hope that the bill would not be disposed of until Monday, when he expected to be present and discuss it.

Mr. THURMAN and Mr. CASSERLY proposed to postpone consideration of the bill.

Mr. CONKLING and Mr. MORTON urged Mr. Scott not to consent to postponement.

Mr. SCOTT then addressed the Senate at length in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. PRATT followed in support of the bill, arguing that its passage is necessary for the protection of loyal colored men.

At the conclusion of Mr. Pratt's speech, an order was made, on motion of Mr. Sherman, that the pending bill shall be taken up again on Monday, and that the session of Tuesday shall not end until the bill is disposed of.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, without amendment, the annual Fortification Appropriation bill.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. COLE called up the conference report on the Indian Appropriation Bill, which was agreed to.

THE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the Senate request the House to return to the Senate the resolution providing for final adjournment on the 29th of May, and said that the business of the session was not now in such condition as would admit of an adjournment on the 29th of May.

Mr. TRUMBULL objected to the motion and said it was discourteous to the House. That body certainly could be trusted just as well as the Senate to care for the interests of the country.

Mr. STEVENSON objected to any further discussion on the motion, and it went over.

ARMY BILL.

Mr. WEST having called up the Army Appropriation bill, it was proceeded with.

Mr. STEWART raised a point of order on the amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations repealing section 9 of the Army Appropriation act of March 3, 1871, that it was not germane to the bill. The effect of the repeal is to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to retain the amounts due by the Government to the various Pacific Railroads on account of the transportation of troops, freight, and mails, and to apply the same to the payment of interest on the bonds of said roads, guaranteed by the Government.

The VICE PRESIDENT sustained the point of order, but said he would submit the question to the Senate. Pending a vote on the question, the Senate went into executive session, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

INDIAN BILLS.

Mr. BOLES presented the report of the Conference Committee on the bill to provide a house for the Pottawotomie and Shawnee Indians of Kansas in the Indian Territory. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. SHANKS, the Senate amendments to the bill to make a partition of the reservation of certain Miami Indians were non-concurred in. A new Conference Committee was ordered.

BRIDGE BILL.

On motion of Mr. McCREARY, the Senate amendment to the bill authorizing a railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at Fort Madison, Iowa, was concurred in.

THE TARIFF BILL AGAIN.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax and Tariff bill.

Mr. BROOKS offered an amendment to the rate on paper which was fixed yesterday at 90 per cent of existing duties, providing that the duty on printing paper, whether sized or unsized, shall be equal, and 20 per cent *ad valorem*. Agreed to—89 to 76.

Mr. SHELDON moved to insert the following paragraph: On vermuth, 40 per cent *ad valorem*. Agreed to.

Mr. KERR moved to insert a paragraph making the duty on copper in ores 2½ cents per pound of fine copper, &c.; on all regulus or black or coarse copper, 3 cents; on old copper, 3½ cents; in plates, bars, &c., 4 cents; on copper in rolled plates, &c., and on all manufactures of copper, 40 per cent *ad valorem*. Agreed to—76 to 68.

Mr. FRYE moved to insert the following paragraph: On emery ore $6.00 a ton, and on emery grains 2 cents a pound. Agreed to—74 to 71.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to insert the following paragraph: On preserved or condensed milk 25 per cent *ad valorem*. Agreed to.

Mr. HILL moved to insert the following paragraph: On oatmeal 1 cent a pound. Rejected.

Mr. BECK moved to insert the paragraph authorizing one-half of the customs duty to be paid in legal tender notes.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) suggested one-third.

Mr. BECK accepted the modification.

Mr. SARGENT offered as a substitute to make notes of gold banks duly organized under a United States law receivable for import duties. Rejected.

Mr. BECK'S proposition making one-third of the duties payable in legal tender notes was agreed to—84 to 69.

Mr. SARGENT offered a proviso that national bank notes, required to be redeemed in gold, may be received for import duties. Agreed to.

Mr. DAWES offered an additional proviso that the provisions of this section (Mr. Beck's) shall not go into effect until the national currency shall be at par with gold. Rejected—65 to 92.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to add to the section a provision that it shall not continue in force except as to gold notes after any increase shall be authorized by law in the present volume of United States notes.

Mr. WHITEHORNE moved to amend Mr. Garfield's amendment by adding the words "except the notes issued to retire 5 per cent United States bonds." Rejected.

Mr. GARFIELD'S amendment was rejected—47 to 78.

Mr. STARKWEATHER moved that the section should not go into effect until after a year. Rejected.

Mr. BLAIR (Mo.) moved to make the duty on type, type-metal, and stereotype plates 10 per cent.

Without a vote on it, the Committee rose, on motion of Mr. Dawes, because it was so difficult to get a quorum to vote, and Mr. DAWES moved to revoke all leaves of absence after Monday next, and to grant no more during the present session.

After considerable colloquy as to the absence of members and the difficulty of getting those in attendance to vote, Mr. DAWES offered a resolution directing the clerk to request all absentee members to return to the House.

Mr. DAWES' resolution was adopted, and the House again went into Committee on the Tariff and Tax bill.

Mr. BROOKS moved to add to Mr. Blair's amendment the words "and on lead and other materials that enter into type-casting, 10 per cent *ad valorem*. Rejected—57 to 77.

Mr. Blair's amendment was also rejected.

Mr. DAWES moved to make the duty on plate glass 90 per cent of the existing duties. Agreed to.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to add the following paragraph:

On tin in sheets or plates, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. Agreed to—87 to 45.

Mr. BURCHARD moved to make the tax on wood screws, two inches or over in length, 4 cents a pound; less than two inches, 6 cents, and less than three-fourths inch, 9 cents. Agreed to.

Mr. DUELL moved to make moosto iron, made from sand iron, $10 a ton.

Mr. CONGER moved to make it $6.30. The amendment was agreed to.

The Committee then passed to the next section, which, on motion of Mr. Merriam, was amended so as to read: "That all acts requiring duties to be assessed on packages, commissions, brokerage, cost of transportation, shipment, and other like costs and incidental charges incurred in packing and shipping merchandise, are hereby repealed."

The Committee then passed to the next section, enumerating articles to be placed on the free list.

Mr. DAWES moved to add cocoa. Agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS (Va.) moved to insert printer's type. Rejected.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to insert printing paper. Rejected.

A motion of Mr. FOSTER (Ohio), admitting skins free of duty, was amended by adding the words except sheep skins with wool on.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to add to the free list books printed in foreign languages, and books in the English language, of an edition unrevised in twenty years. Agreed to.

Mr. CONGER moved to add gilling twine and net twine for fishermen. Rejected.

Mr. L. MYERS moved to strike calomel from the free list. Rejected.

Mr. DAWES moved to insert quicksilver. Agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT moved to insert jute butts. Agreed to.

Mr. WALLS moved to add, after the words "bulbous roots," the words "and tropical and semi-tropical plants of all kinds." Agreed to.

Mr. KELLEY moved to insert tin. Rejected.

Mr. L. MEYERS moved to strike out epsom salts. Rejected.

Mr. KERR moved to insert buckwheat. Rejected.

Mr. McINTYRE moved to insert salt. Rejected 64 to 81.

On motion of Mr. STARKWEATHER, saltpetre was inserted.

On motion of Mr. KELLOGG, gunpowder was added to it.

On motion of Mr. TOWNSEND (N. Y.), jute was inserted.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved to insert extracts of barks for tanning purposes. Agreed to.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to insert pine lumber for building and fencing. Rejected—66 to 83.

Mr. DUELL moved to insert fish. Rejected.

Mr. McCORMICK moved to insert quinine. Agreed to.

Mr. McNEELY moved to strike out lard. Rejected. Also to strike out charcoal and insert coal. Rejected.

Mr. HUBBARD moved to insert grindstones. Rejected.

Mr. W. R. ROBERTS moved to insert liquors. Agreed to.

Mr. STORM moved to insert emery ore. Agreed to.

Mr. COTTON moved to insert seeds of forest trees. Agreed to.

Mr. WALL moved to strike out perishable fruits. Agreed to.

Motions were made and rejected to put on the free list medicinal books, fire wood, leather, newspapers, salsoda, cotton waste, books used in colleges and schools, old white hats and coats, wheat, and the Holy Bible.

The Committee passed two sections following the free list.

Mr. KELLY moved to strike out the section which amends the eighth section of the Tariff act of June, 1864, in regard to ribbons. Agreed to.

The Committee then passed on to the eighth section, which allows lumber, timber, hemp, Manilla iron, steel, and copper to be imported free of duty, to be used in the construction of wooden sailing vessels for the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States.

Mr. HALE moved to strike out the exception as to foreign vessels, so as to let the section apply to all vessels. Rejected—61 to 63.

Mr. LYNCH moved to allow vessels built under the provisions of the section to engage in the coastwise trade two months in any one year.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to amend Mr. Lynch's amendment by making it apply to steamboats on interior waters of the United States. Agreed to.

Mr. Lynch's amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. KELLY moved to make allowances equally to duty where articles of American produce are used. Rejected.

Mr. COX moved to repeal the Registry law of 1792, and to admit foreign built vessels to American registry.

Ruled out of order.

The Committee having reached the internal revenue sections of the bill, after a motion by Mr. SPEER to repeal the whole internal revenue system, on which no vote was taken, the House adjourned.

FOREIGN.

Murder of a Family of Ten Persons on the Island of Martinique.

Abolition of All Edicts Against Christianity in Japan.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 17.—The supplemental article to the Treaty of Washington continues to be the most prominent subject of public attention. Leading editorial articles in every London morning paper are devoted to the subject. The delay of the American Senate in acting upon the proposed article is regarded as fatal to it.

It is remarked that the London crew which is to row against the Atalantas in the international race is by no means the strongest which could have been selected. The *Echo* to-day, however, thinks it is amply strong enough to beat the American crew.

LONDON, May 17.—The Atalanta crew to-day received from America the new shell in which they intended to row the international match on the Thames, but on inspection it was found that the boat had been ruined during the voyage, it having been badly packed. This unfortunate accident, however, will not prevent the race, as the crew have ordered another boat here, which will be finished in time for the race.

LONDON, May 17.—The agent of the Cunard line has received information of the loss of the steamer Tripoli, from Liverpool for Boston. The Tripoli went ashore on the South Tuster Rock, off Carnsore Point, on the Irish coast. The crew and passengers were saved, but the vessel will be a total loss. Little of the cargo can be saved.

LONDON, May 17.—The correspondence between the British and American Governments is published and commented on by the journals, which generally express the hope of a favorable decision by the Senate.

WEST INDIES.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Captain Patty, of the schooner Flirt, from Martinique, reports the massacre of a family of ten persons named Fougier, in the French settlement of St. Peter's in that island. The Fougier family inherited six millions of francs from their relatives in France, and the massacre was committed by Louis Berthomy, an heir under the will, with the aid of two hired assassins accompanying him from France, in order to obtain possession of the entire estate. Berthemy and his accomplices have been sent to France for trial.

Kingston, Jamaica, dates of the 10th instant state that the steamer Edgar Stewart, with a cargo of war material for Cuba, but with clearance papers from New London to Key West, arrived there April 14. Prior to arriving at Kingston she made a point at Cuba in the night, and sent a boat load of men ashore, who failed to return. She again put to sea and returned to the same point the next night, but the men did not come back to her. A number of Cubans on board the Stewart then rose against the commander and took possession, but, being chased by a Spanish war vessel, restored him again to command, and he ran her into Kingston, reporting her in distress. The Captain preferred charges of mutiny against the crew, who in turn preferred charges of filibustering against the Captain. The result of this litigation was that the vessel was put in charge of the naval authorities at Port Royal. After examination the vessel was delivered to the United States Consul, she having been kept under the guns of the British steamer Plover. Meantime, a Spanish war steamer arrived to watch the movements of the Stewart, and the United States steamer Wyoming also arrived. The Captain of the Wyoming put an officer and crew on board the Stewart, and she will be sent to Key West, the Wyoming convoying her to prevent interference by the Spanish frigate.

JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—A despatch from Yokohama, Japan, 23d April, says: By Imperial decree, the Tenno of Japan has abolished all edicts directed against Christianity, which have been in force for over three centuries.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—Private letters from Yokohama say that Shepard, United States Charge d'Affairs, is critically ill.

THE TREATY.

The Senate Foreign Committee Arrive at No Conclusion—the Treaty Ratified by the Canadian Parliament.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The Foreign Relations Committee had a meeting this morning to discuss [illegible] submit such a treaty. The proposition as it now stands, seems pretty certain of a two-thirds vote, but the most probable course appears to be that the President will be advised to withdraw that portion of our case touching in direct damages from the Geneva tribunal and allow the conference to go on leaving consequential claims for future decision. Some of the most successful lobbiest known to Washington are here at work in favor of any plan which will result in withdrawing the objectionable chapter of our case. Various financial influences are also represented by men of much standing and weight. The indications are that in some shape our claim for indirect damages will be withdrawn, and the Conference will meet for business.

It is the expectation is that the Senate will take up the matter to-morrow. The friends of Bancroft Davis are complaining bitterly that he is generally charged with the authorship of the chapter on the case prepared by Caleb Cushing, under instructions from Secretary Fish.

OTTAWA, May 17.—In the House last night the bill giving effect to the Treaty of Washington was voted on upon passing to its second reading. The vote was first taken on Mr. Bodwell's amendment, that it is inexpedient to proceed further with the bill at this time, resulting in its rejection by 51 to 125. The vote was then taken on Mr. Blake's amendment that there is dissatisfaction throughout Canada at the mode in which Canadian rights were dealt with in the negotiations at Washington and the abandonment of the Fenian raid claims. This was also rejected. The bill then passed the second reading—121 to 55. This practically ratifies and confirms, so far as Canada is concerned, the Treaty of Washington.

LONDON, May 17.—At a meeting of the Exeter Chamber of Commerce to-night, Sir Stafford Northcote, who presided, made a speech, in which he alluded to the negotiations preceding the signing of the Treaty of Washington. He stated that the understanding of the British Commissioners was, that the promise had been given that claims for indirect damages should not be presented, but it was necessary that the American Senate should not be placed in a position requiring the confession that wrong had been done. On the previous occasion the matter had been treated in a statesmanlike manner. No petty question was then admitted. If the Senate now dealt as it did with the negotiations last year, a settlement might be counted on as sure to be made.

ILLINOIS.

Application for Arms for the Chicago Police—River Tolls at Henry.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, May 17.—General Harlan, the Governor's Private Secretary, informed your correspondent to-day, that the letter written by Governor Palmer, and published a few days since in Chicago, addressed to Mayor Medill, was in reply to the following telegram:

CHICAGO, May 1, 1872—3 p. m.

"*Governor John M. Palmer*:

"I wrote some time ago asking for some arms for our police. Have you decided to let them have the arms for the protection of the peace of this city. They are greatly needed.

"(Signed) "JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor."

Hon. Virgil Hickox, one of the Canal Commissioners, reports that the lockage of the dam at Henry, on the Illinois River improvement, amounted to the sum of $1,896 during the month of April.

THE WORKINGMEN.

Meeting Last Evening of Delegates from Trades' Unions.

A meeting was held, last evening, in Bohemian Hall, of delegates from the different trades' societies of the city, for the purpose of forming a Trades' Assembly. Mr. W. R. Smith occupied the chair, and Mr. F. W. Nye was Secretary.

Delegates were in attendance from the following societies: Stone-Cutters', Bricklayers', Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Horseshoers', Ship-Carpenters', Painters', Carpenters', and Plasterers'.

Several bills of expenses incurred to carry out the demonstration were presented by the Committee, whose report was accepted.

The Secretary mentioned incidentally that General Sheridan very kindly loaned eight horses, which saved them some money.

Mr. Frank Lalor moved that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to General Sheridan, and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Lalor moved that the lumber in the stand be given to Mr. Nye, the Secretary.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Harvard moved to thank Mr. Nye for his energy, and for the faithful manner in which he had performed his duties.

Mr. Lalor moved to include the Marshals, and they were included.

Mr. W. E. Quirk moved that a call be published in the papers, requesting each Trade's Union to send delegates to a meeting to be held in that hall on next Friday evening for the purpose of forming a Trades' Assembly.

Mr. Norman suggested that each Union send three delegates.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Lalor said he had a Mechanics' Institute on his mind for a long time. He thought a Workingman's Hall should be erected in which workingmen could meet and spend their evenings pleasantly and profitably. There was a charter in existence for a Mechanics' Institute, and there was a Board of Directors which could assume the charter at any time. He thought that Board should meet. Thirty thousand dollars had been left by Mr. Peck to build a Mechanics' Institute, and that money could be had if that Board of Directors would do its plain duty.

The expenses of the procession were divided *pro rata* among the Unions.

The meeting then adjourned until next Friday evening at the same place.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. TAYLOR'S DEBUT.

Mingled motives of interest, friendship, and curiosity, it may be presumed, drew out one of the largest and most brilliant gatherings of the season at the Academy of Music, last evening, the occasion being the *debut* of an aspirant to histrionic fame, Mr. W. G. Taylor, of this city, a gentleman of high social standing, and whose prominent connection with railroad affairs has gained for him a wide acquaintance and strong popularity. The event was no ordinary one. It does not often happen that a capable, experienced business man of established reputation as such, and whose prospects of success are the most flattering, can be induced to forego all this for the dreary, toilsome career of an actor struggling for the dear-bought honors of the stage and the fickle favor of the multitude; and it is not a common thing to see the most arduous and difficult of all Shakspearean characters, *Macbeth*,—of which Charlotte Cushman says that it has never yet been properly acted,—selected as the trial test. So it may be supposed that public curiosity and interest were keenly alive with reference to Mr. Taylor's first appearance on any stage. It is one of the most difficult things in criticism to speak justly, and yet considerately under such circumstances. There is certain to arise a struggle between candor and sympathy, the issue of which, on all accounts, should be in favor of candor, since sympathy, though it may be permitted to soften the rigors of judgment, would be sadly misplaced were it to stand in the way of a conscientious finding, satisfactory to the demands of truth, and, it may be, beneficial to the party on trial. It would be absurd to suppose that Mr. Taylor could give of *Macbeth* a rendition worthy to rank with the great patterns which have been set before the present and past ages. Such a thing was never achieved at a "first appearance," and never will be. If the gentleman gave to the *role* a fair representation, of a rendering better than would naturally be expected of one whose only professed qualifications consisted in long and patient study, an intense love for the stage, and an ardent desire to succeed—if he achieved so much, no one could deny him a degree of success far beyond the average. We think it may be safely said that Mr. Taylor did succeed to this extent. He enjoys the advantage of a prepossessing physique—a frame close, compact, and well-knit; features regular and mobile; a large, fine, expressive eye; and altogether an excellent stage presence. His stride is graceful and natural, his gestures easy and well advised, his action careful but not stilted, and his general manner more unaffected and self-possessed than that of many an actor of years of training. His conception of *Macbeth* is not so easily classified. It seems to embody the elements of many standard interpretations of the character, but is an imitation of none in particular, except so far as would necessarily be the result of intelligent study. That he has devoted much study to the part is manifest, and although there still remains much to learn, he may take to himself the credit of having made much progress in his task. His reading is uniformly good, and he has avoided the besetting sin of laying undue stress upon words and phrases of no especial significance. The faithfulness and consistency with which he preserved the rhythmical and metrical balance of the text denoted close and profitable application. Thus briefly have been sketched the fine points of Mr. Taylor's impersonation of *Macbeth*. There still remains for judgment a most vital feature of the performance, the elocution. To hazard a guess, we should say that the *debutant* and his accomplished tutor had somewhat underestimated the importance of a thorough preparation of the voice, though it is not certain that any amount of preliminary practice in this respect would take the place or answer the purpose of actual stage experience—vocal work of the hardest kind. The fact that Mr. Taylor was deficient in vocal force and volume served to greatly impair the effect, as well as to render his elocution somewhat faulty by reason of frequent indistinctness of utterance. This, however, is a shortcoming which time and practice will surely overcome, and although it was the most conspicuous defect last evening, and operated to the injury of many effects otherwise excellent, the popular verdict can scarcely fail to encourage Mr. Taylor to believe that he has neither mistaken his vocation nor overestimated his possibilities of becoming a fine actor.

The general performance of the play was one of unusual excellence, the cast being fully up to the highest standard of strength. No one needs to be told that *Lady Macbeth* was superbly played by Mrs. Anna Cowell, whose appearance was the signal for decided ovation. The character is one of the finest on her list, and the peculiar interest which she felt in the success of the performance, together with the freshness and vigor derived from a long season of rest, spurred her up to a point of exceptional power. In Mr. Evans, the part of *Macduff* found a most worthy and capable exponent. The touching and natural grief pictured by him at learning of the death of his wife and children, and the electric fire with which he pronounced the vow of vengeance, gained for him a compliment rarely bestowed upon any actor—that of a vociferous and determined recall in the middle of the scene. The parts sustained by Messrs. Padgett, Everham, Webster, Maynard, Melville, and Mrs. Bradshaw, were most admirably rendered. Indeed, there seemed a general disposition on the part of the company to add their utmost to the *eclat* of the occasion.

The music was a marked feature, Locke's original score of "Macbeth," never before, we believe, attempted on the American stage, being produced entire. The best talent of the city was called into requisition for the purpose, and the solos and choruses were most admirably given. The strange, weird music, was a complete revelation, and as a musical treat alone was notable. The *role* of *Hecate* was filled by Mr. Goodwillie, whose fine voice and method have seldom shown to better advantage. Among the [illegible] prano voice attracted much attention, and who received a flattering round of applause. The musical direction devolved upon Prof. Geary, who may congratulate himself upon having engineered one of the successes of the season.

In the matter of scenery and stage appointments the play was deserving of all praise. The castle scene was an innovation upon previous custom, and was a very handsome set. "Macbeth" will be repeated twice to-day, afternoon and evening.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Nixon's new amphitheatre, on Clinton street, between Randolph and Washington streets, will be thrown open to the public for the first time this evening. A first-class circus performance is announced, and a comfortable, elegant place of amusement will surely not be lacking.

—"Friends" by the Wyndham Company at the Globe, afternoon and evening.

—The Arlington, Kemble, and Cotton Minstrels at the West Side Opera House.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

A DEADLY DIVORCE.

Enactment of a Shocking Domestic Tragedy.

A Woman Shot and Mortally Wounded by Her Husband.

He Then Saves the Hangman Trouble by Killing Himself.

The Horrible Affair Occasioned by Jealousy.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a lady ran out of the house at the southeast corner of Morgan and Adams streets. On the other side of the road was a man by the name of William Barnett, who had been mowing some grass, and had stopped to clean his machine. She cried out to him to come over, for a man had shot his wife. At first he did not want to go, and suggested that a man who was standing by, looking at him cleaning his mower, should do it. The man declined, and Barnett mustered up courage and went into the house with the lady, Mrs. Wood. The house is a two-story frame one, painted brown, the entrance being on Morgan. On the right hand side of the hallway, immediately upon entering, is the parlor. Back of that, and also opening into the passage, is a room used as a bed-room. At the east end of the passage is a small sitting-room. Back of that is the kitchen. Off of the southwestern corner opens a small pantry-room, which is connected with the room back of the parlor.

When they came to this first door, opening from the hallway, he tried to open it, and found it locked. He suggested bursting it open, but Mrs. Wood declined, stating there was another way in. So she took him around to the back door, and, on opening it, they saw a man and a woman, Mr. and Mrs. Simonds, lying on the floor. Mrs. Wood cried out, "Good gracious! they are both dead." She was lying on the left side of the door, her face bloody, and a lump the size of a pigeon-egg on the side of her head. Barnett did not observe very closely, and went out after a doctor.

A moment after W. B. Hayes came along, saw a crowd near the door, and went in, and, in conjunction with the frightened women, began to attend to Mrs. Simonds, and to warm some water to wash her wound. Mrs. Wood again went out, and called to a baker, who happened to be going by in his wagon, that a couple of people had been shot there, and begged him to get some help. He drove on up Adams street, and when at the corner of Aberdeen, saw officer Smith, who was walking his beat on Aberdeen, going toward Monroe. He whistled to the officer, who was just turning the corner, and having attracted his attention shouted that two people had been shot. The officer at once got into the light wagon with the baker, and drove to the corner of Adams street, getting there about three minutes after the lady had given the information.

The officer was taken around the back way, through the kitchen and pantry, and, upon entering the back room, found the bodies just where they were when Barnett saw them. The woman was lying near the pantry door, her head near it, and her position seeming to indicate that she was in the act of leaving the room when shot. He lay over on his right side, a pistol firmly held in his right hand, the arm bent upward and the hand near the face. Her feet nearly touched his thighs. They were both alive when the officer came in, and the husband did not die for about ten minutes. He said nothing, however.

The room, which is eleven feet by twelve, has two windows, one opening to the south, and the other to the east, looking out into the back yard. In the southwest corner is a bed, with a wash-stand at the foot, between it and the door into the hallway. Between the two doors is a bureau. He fell at the foot of, and just alongside the bed, his head nearly touching it, and his feet extending rather toward the south window.

Immediately after Officer Smith got there, Doctors Hutchins and Seeley arrived, and proceeded to examine the bodies, on each of which there was but one wound. In the husband's case, the ball, which was fired from a No. 2 five-chambered Smith & Wesson revolver, entered the head on the right cheek, a little above the jaw bone, and had come out on the other side, above the ear, passing through the brain. Mrs. Simonds had been shot on the left side of the head, a little back of the ear, and the brain was protruding from the aperture. The skin was not burnt, and there were no traces of powder kernels, so she was evidently standing at some little distance when she received the wound. She was then partially undressed and put upon the bed. Dr. Hutchins, who remained there during the entire morning, probed the wound for about four inches without finding any trace of the ball, but feared to go further. He had no question, however, that it had gone through the brain, and lodged against the bones on the other side of the head. Upon examination the traces of the two other bullets fired by Simonds were discovered, one having struck near the east window, and the other being in the wall between the two windows.

He was quite a good-looking young man, with dark hair, and a brown moustache and imperial, dressed in plain gray clothes. She has evidently been an attractive woman, with a plenty of dark hair, dark eyes, and a brunette complexion.

From the time that the doctors came, and during the day, Mrs. Simonds remained in a sort of half conscious state. She at times seemed to recognize persons, and when asked a question would reply "yes" or "no," but evidently without understanding the question. Generally she lay quiet, but sometimes seemed to be oppressed, and moved her left arm and hand convulsively, and would then moan for a few minutes. She was asked who shot her, but made no reply. Her sisters were with her, and did what they could, and retained their composure wonderfully, under such trying circumstances.

Thirteen years ago, Miss Alice Clary, then a little over fourteen years old, and whose family have lived in the city for over twenty years, was married to Simonds, who was then about twenty-two years old. They lived together quietly and happily for over nine years. He was a carpenter, a good workman, and of good habits, as far as drinking was concerned. They had two children, both boys, one being now eleven and the other eight years old. Three years ago last September, he suddenly deserted her and went off to St. Louis, though his wife did not know till long afterwards where he had gone. He was absent about three years, during all which time she heard nothing from him. At first, she was supported by her mother, but soon got a place at Allen & Mackey's, where she remained for a long time, earning enough to take care of herself and her children. During that time, and afterwards, her conduct, as all who knew her, state, was irreproachable.

Last October he returned, as suddenly as he went. What excuses he made is not known, but, whatever they were, she consented to live with him, which she did until about a month ago. During the winter, he worked for a Mr. Reynolds on the West Side, by whom he had been employed before he left the city. He went back to him just after the fire, and told him he had been at work in Missouri. Simonds worked for him pretty much all winter, and was taken sick six or seven weeks ago, and he saw nothing of him for quite a time. Finally, Simonds sent to him and asked him to let him have a little money, since they were out of money and provisions. He told Mrs. Simonds, who called, that he did not owe her husband anything, but he gave her some money. They sent repeatedly for money, and at last Simonds grew worse, and sent for Mr. Reynolds to come over and see him. He went, and found they were talking of sending Simonds to the hospital, and they wanted to know what he thought of it. He said he knew nothing of the City Hospital, but thought it a good idea to send him there, and believed he would be well cared for, and he was willing to let them have his carriage to take Simonds there. But the sick man wanted to go to Rockford, where he had a relative, and he urged Reynolds to get him a pass. So he went to the Superintendent of the Northwestern Road and got him one, and he went off, though the Doctor said he did not think he would ever come back. He was then suffering from scrofula, Reynolds believed, which he understood he had had since he was a child.

When the husband went to Rockford Mrs. Simonds left the city also, and went to Niles. He, hearing of her departure, returned to Chicago, after having been away only about a week. Then she wrote to him from Niles, saying that she did not intend to live with him again; that while he was at St. Louis she applied for a bill of divorce, but had withdrawn it, but that now she was again going to apply for one. He wrote to his wife, saying that he would like to see her; and that if they were to be separated, it should be by mutual consent.

She returned to Chicago on Monday, and stopped at No. 2?? West Randolph, just west of Sangamon street, while he was living at No. 277 on the same street, in the Ellithorpe Block. She had put her case in the hands of Mr. Barry, and was apparently determined to get the divorce. Thursday she saw him at the house on Morgan street, where her sister lived, and told him she would not live with him again. They made an arrangement, however, by which they were to meet at the same place at 8 o'clock Friday morning; and Mr. Barry, who had threatened to throw up the case if she saw her husband any more, was also to be present. As Simonds went off he observed to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Wyckoff, that if his wife persisted in getting a divorce, she would not go far.

Thursday night, he called upon Mr. Reynolds, and asked him if he would lend him a little money. Reynolds, who had a great liking for him, and who considered him one of the nicest men he ever had, after a few remarks, let him have $5. Simonds wanted to know if he could not let him have a little more, and Reynolds gave him $2 in addition. He said he had just seen his wife, and was to see her again in the morning, and have a talk. He said the lawyer wanted to see them both together, and then asked Reynolds what he thought of it. The latter advised him to see his wife, as agreed upon, and then Simonds said that he understood she was going to get married to another man, but that she should never be married to anybody else. Reynolds asked what he wanted of her if she did not love him, and whether he wanted to live with a woman who was not fond of him, to which he replied that he loved her, and loved her better than anything he had done in the world, and that she never could get a divorce from him. Reynolds bid him good night. [illegible] said he did not intend to [illegible] made no distinct threats then, and does not seem to have done so at any time.

He had never been seen to have a pistol, and it is most likely that he took the money which he borrowed from Reynolds and bought with it the pistol he had—probably at a pawnbroker's shop—since it was rusty, and, apparently, had been used before.

About half-past 7 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Simonds called at the house on Morgan street. Eight to ten minutes later his wife came. Mrs. Wyckoff let them in, and took them into the room back of the parlor. The lawyer, Mr. Barry, did not come, he having another engagement. They were all together in that room for a few minutes, Mr. and Mrs. Simonds and Mrs. Wyckoff and the other sister. After talking for a time, the two last left, having to go to the depot with a lady friend. They insisted that Mrs. Simonds should go with them, but she refused, saying that she did not feel like it. They started and came back, and again urged her, and she said she would follow in a few minutes. Mrs. Wyckoff did not like to leave her there, since she had some fear that Simonds, whom she knew was somewhat wrought up, might do her injury. She had seen Simonds often since his wife had left him; he had been to the house daily since his return from Rockford; and, while he did not drink, yet she feared that some sudden impulse might carry him away.

So she went off, leaving the two together in the back room. Up stairs was Mrs. Wood, the lady who has charge of the house, and down stairs, in the room at the end of the hallway, were two young ladies, Miss Agnes Cowan and Nora Gleason. About fifteen minutes afterwards, Mrs. Wood heard first one report of a pistol, and in a moment more, three more reports in rapid succession. She heard no talking and no fall, and only knew that the two were in the room together. Miss Cowan was talking with her friend down stairs when she heard Mrs. Simonds, whom she knew was in the adjoining room, though she had not seen her, cry out: "Oh! Ed. Simonds! Ed. Simonds!" and then she heard the report of a pistol, which she at first thought was a blow on the door. Then came other reports, but how many she could not say, nor did she hear a fall or a cry. Nora Gleason heard nothing,—no conversation or any sound until the pistol was fired. Mrs. Wood ran down stairs, and then ran out in the street and called for help, as is stated in the beginning of the article.

About noon the Coroner impanelled a jury composed of Messrs. Hull, Hays, Chapman, Murray, Mannhardt, E. Blackwell, L. Blackwell, Sutherland, Manlove, Goldie, Migliarini, and Hall, who, after hearing the testimony of Mr. Reynolds, Officer Smith, and the ladies about the house, brought in a verdict to the effect that Mr. Simonds died by reason of a gun-shot wound inflicted by his own hand.

Last evening the wife was still alive, and still semi-conscious, but with very little likelihood of her living.

THE LAW COURTS.

Victory Once More Perches on the Banner of Chicago.

Alleged Unauthorized Sale of Real Estate—New Suits, Etc.

The Superior Court.

VERDICT FOR THE CITY.

Another verdict was, yesterday, rendered in favor of the city. This was in an action on the case, tried before Judge Gary and a jury. Frederick Benzinger sued the city, charging the city with negligence in failing to keep the sewer on the corner of Orchard street and North avenue in repair, in consequence of which the water backed up over the sidewalk, and then into the basement of plaintiff's grocery and provision store. This was one of the restored cases, the influx of water dating back to February, 1869.

ON TRIAL.

There is on trial, before Judge Gary, an action of assumpsit by Emanuel John against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, in which claim is made for goods alleged to have been lost in course of transportation.

PARTITION ORDERED.

A decree was entered upon the petition of Samuel D. Weakley and others against Lyman Baird and others for partition of Lots 27 to 46 inclusive, Block 1, Lots 4 to 23 inclusive, and Lots 33 and 34 of Block 2 Tyler's subdivision of the south half of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 34, 39, 14.

—A like decree was made between Mary Gendtner and others against Barbara Mueller, of the east 20 feet of the north 80 feet of Lot 4, Block 40, original town.

TRUSTEESHIP.

An injunction was sued out by George A. Chambers to restrain Francis B. Peabody, as trustee for Isaac S. Webb, from selling the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 6, 37, 14 east 3, under a trust deed of April 1, 1869.

FORECLOSURE.

A bill was filed by Anna M. Hamilton against Franklin D. Orcutt and others, to foreclose under trust deeds on Lot 19, Weston's subdivision of Lots 8 and 9 of Forrestville, in the southeast quarter of Section 3, 38 N. R., 14 east.

BILL FOR CONVEYANCE.

Lothrop S. Hodges, as assignee in bankruptcy of Costango R. Steele, filed his complaint against Mary Steele, claiming as property of the bankrupt, Lots 13 to 16 inclusive, in C. J. Hambleton's subdivision of five acres in Lot 38, School Trustees subdivision of Section 16, 38 N., R. 14 east.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced against The Lumberman's Insurance Company, of Chicago, by which demand is made for $6,000.

—A similar action was commenced by Morris L. Leopold and others (Leopold, Kuh & Co.) against The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company. The demand is for $2,000.

—Action in like form was commenced by the Greer Turner Sugar Refining Company against Philip and Christian Kussell. In this case demand is made for $19,000.

—An action of similar character was brought by Amos C. Stedman against John H. Rea and P. Coates (Rea & Coates), in which demand is made for $2,500.

CORRECTIONS.

It is requested that a correction be made in relation to the verdict rendered against the Lycoming Insurance Company on Wednesday last. It was stated that the policy sued upon was for $4,000. This was erroneous, to the extent that the policy was only for $2,000. The demand in the action of assumpsit, *as is usual*, was for $4,000.

—In yesterday's law report, by an inadvertance, it was stated that suit was brought by Henry Reinhardt against Joseph Foreman. This suit was in fact by Reinhardt & Foreman against one John Dorr.

The Circuit Court.

ALLEGED UNAUTHORIZED SALE.

A bill has been filed by Betsey Boilvin against Robert J. Goodwillie and some others, to set aside an alleged contract of sale, executed by Goodwillie as is alleged under pretence that he was acting as the agent of complainant. The sale stated thus to have been made was to one William H. Williams, of Lot 2, Downland others, Subdivision of the west half of Block 19, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the west half of Section 27, 39, 14 (1018 and 1020 Wabash avenue). It is stated that the property was contracted to be sold for $20,000, but without authority, on the 13th of April last. The complainant says she did not hear of it until the 24th day of that month when she applied to cancel the agreement but Goodwillie refused.

ALLEGED TRESPASS.

An action of trespass was commenced by Samuel Gregsten against Richard C. Rounsville in which the damages are laid at $10,000.

The County Court.

ADMINISTRATION.

Sarah C. and Walter L. Peck were appointed to administer upon the estate of Henry C. Peck, under bond of $60,000.

WILL PROBATED.

The will of Albert Franzenknecht was proved, property valued at about $5,000. Letters testamentary were issued to Louisa Franzenknecht under bond of $10,000.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Attempted Murder.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Edward Wolffe, of No. 152 Rumsey street, while drinking in John Bumgart's saloon, at the corner of Rumsey and Clarinda streets, got into some difficulty with a man who was an entire stranger to him, as well as to the saloon-keeper, and others who were in the place. The origin of the quarrel is said to have been so trivial that no one but a natural bully and rough would have taken offence at it. It would appear from the result that the stranger represents the worst type of both. Wolffe failed to observe that, immediately after the wordy disturbance commenced, his antagonist drew a large clasp-knife from his pocket and opened the blade. The evident intention of the scoundrel was to murder the young man by cutting his throat, for, while Wolffe's head was partly turned from him, he stabbed him in the neck under the left ear, inflicting an ugly flesh wound about three inches in length. The injured man fell senseless to the floor, and, taking advantage of the paralyzation which his deed had caused in the spectators, the assailant escaped. No traces of him have been discovered, and it is more than likely that he will never receive the punishment which his crime merits. Wolffe's wound may possibly prove to be a fatal one.

The Bigelow Block.

In alluding to Mr. E. S. Smith's argument for the Bigelow Block tenants before the condemnation Commissioners, it was stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE that that gentleman paid unnecessary attention to the Cincinnati Convention, referring to it as an "assemblage of sore-headed politicians and disappointed office seekers." This incorrect version of his remarks was learned in a conversation with some members of the Custom House Ring who do not hold Mr. Smith in favor. The following extract from his argument is the only portion of it that had any reference to the Cincinnati Convention:

If the Government cannot purchase this block on its contract and make title, no further attempts should be made to grasp the block under the color of condemnation. This proceeding is strong testimony to sustain Senator Trumbull in his eloquent advice to the American people, to be very watchful of military rule as it was being put forth at this day and age of this country. This proceeding is an attempt at direct usurpation by the present party in power, and is backed up by a powerful ring in this city, most of whom have been defeated at Cincinnati, and if they persist in their course they will very soon find their influence with the power that be, at a large discount, as Horace the First will be in the field, and he is said by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE to be great on personal liberty.

The Thornton Murder.

A special despatch from Lansing, Ill., in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, announced the shooting of a father by his son, a young man of 22, in the town of Thornton, Cook County. Three shots were fired, two of which took effect in the head and one in the arm. The wounds had not proved fatal at the time the despatch was sent, but the Coroner was notified of the man's death yesterday forenoon. He left last evening for the purpose of holding an inquest, and will be unable to return until this morning. The facts connected with the parricide, as far as they could be ascertained are that a man named McCracken, a farmer, was abusing his family on Thursday afternoon, when his son interfered. This enraged the father, and he endeavored to kill or injure the young man with a fishing spear. Young McCracken then drew a revolver and shot him. The murderer escaped, and his arrest had not been accomplished at last accounts. The Chief of Police knew nothing of the terrible crime until he read of it in yesterday's TRIBUNE, but, as he possesses no jurisdiction outside of the city, he felt that it was not his duty to send officers in search of the perpetrator. Should the people of Thornton need any assistance, he will furnish it at the shortest notice.

The City Hall.

That the City Hall building is the sickest concern, architecturally speaking, in the burnt district, can be discovered in a moment by any one who has the hardihood to risk a visit to the southwestern end of the structure. The Board of Public Works is constructing a Mansard roof over that portion of it, and this, of course, necessitated the taking off of the old covering. Nothing now remains to ward off the elements but a very thin coat of plaster. The workmen on top step on this occasionally, and the result is, that the ceilings of the Police Department officers are disfigured with gaping holes here and there. Yesterday a heavy crowbar came through into the Tax Commissioner's apartment, and very narrowly escaped sending one of Mr. Heiden's employes to kingdom come. Looked at from a fire-proof standpoint, the City Hall cannot be said to be a flattering success.

Gregory Peri.

A circumstance has come to light, which in itself, is pretty good evidence that Gregory Peri, even if he did not murder his first wife in St. Louis, as has been alleged, must have committed some lawless act which necessitated his speedy removal from that city. It is now stated that the name, Gregory Peri, is an assumed one, having been used for the first time in Chicago. In St. Louis, up to the time when he disappeared from there, he was known as Peri Legori, and sometimes as Peri "Testano," the latter being a nickname. The question now arises, if Peri's character was spotless, as he claims, before becoming a resident of this city, where was the necessity of changing his name? The end of the unfortunate man is terribly near, and there does not seem to be any possibility that the Governor will grant him a new lease of life, convict life though it be.

Yesterday's Fires.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon an alarm was given from the Twelfth Street Police Station, caused by the discovery of fire in the second story of the frame dwelling No. 260, West Twelfth street, owned and occupied by C. L. Michoff. The flames originated in a clothes press. Building and contents damaged to the extent of $500; insurance $2,000 in the Hartford, and $1,000 in the Hamburg and Bremen.

The alarm from Box 216, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, was occasioned by a fire in a frame house at the corner of Noble and Igraham streets, owned by John Cortas, and occupied by him and Alex. Kawalters. The former loses $450 and the latter $50. Insurance, $1,000 in the St. Paul Company. The fire was caused by a defective chimney.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 134 State street, corner of Madison. (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute.) The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, May 17.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding.	54° F	....	....	To 2 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	58	29.14	E., h.	
2:00 p. m.	62	29.04	E., h.	.02
7:00 p. m.	50	29.02	E., h.	inches.

Everything.

The Mayor signed the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad ordinance yesterday.

—A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Erring Women's Refuge will be held at the Institution this afternoon, at half-past 2 o'clock.

—A man named J. W. Derby, who registered himself "Chicago," died at the National House, Washington, on Thursday afternoon. The Mayor received a telegraph despatch yesterday, asking for information about him, but was compelled to reply that he did not know anything of his antecedents.

—The statement in yesterday's *Times* that Jonathan Y. Scammon, Esq., had withdrawn his objection to the sale of a portion of the lake front property to the railroad companies for depot purposes, had no foundation on fact. J. Y. S. is just as stubborn and mulish as ever in his opposition to the sale.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "The Chicago newspaper that parts its name in the middle, is still ruining THE TRIBUNE of that city,—taking its subscribers, and gobbling its business. There is always some paper doing this to THE TRIBUNE, but after a little while it dies."

—The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: More & Hallack, 4-story brick, 40x90 feet, Fifth avenue, near Madison street; N. P. Wilder, 5-story brick, 50x113 feet, Nos. 47 and 49 State street; J. H. Foster, 4-story brick, 20x165 feet, No. 189 Lake street; Israel Bassett, 4-story brick, 45x80 feet, No. 172 and 174 Clark street.

—There was a villanous smell in the vicinity of Kinzie street bridge all day yesterday, and there is every reason to believe that it was silently manufactured in the North Branch. The water in that stream is absolutely blue, and about as thick as it has ever been.

—Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, Pastor of the New England Church in this city, is at the East, soliciting subscriptions to rebuild his church, which was destroyed by the fire. He spoke in two churches in Hartford, Connecticut, the other evening, and $1,500 was collected. Thus far, $44,000 has been subscribed, nearly one-half the amount required.

—The Society of Physicians and Surgeons, at a meeting held last Monday evening, completed its organization by electing the following officers: President, Dr. D. B. Trimble; Vice President, Dr. W. C. Lyman; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. A. R. Jackson; Censors, Drs. H. McKennan and F. A. Emmons. The next regular meeting will be held on Monday, the 27th inst. All physicians are invited to attend.

—The managers of the railroads leading from Chicago to New York propose soon to run trains through in twenty-four hours. The trains will consist of a locomotive and three mail cars. The largely increasing amount of mail matter demands this extra effort, and it will be undertaken at all hazards. Cars are now building for the trains. They will be fifty feet long, and specially adapted for fast running. Stoppages will be made only to obtain coal and water, yet to accomplish the distance (962 miles) over 40 miles an hour will have to be made.

—Michael Houghey, a stone mason, who arrived in the city from New York two weeks ago, fell down stairs in the colored boarding house, No. 368 South Clark street, on Thursday night, splitting open his head. He was drunk when the accident occurred. Some of his friends removed him to the County Hospital, and the physicians there say he cannot recover. His residence in New York was No. 150 Elizabeth street.

—A meeting of the Personal Liberty League of the Third Ward, was held last evening, at the corner of State street and Harmon court. Among those in attendance were Aldermen McAvoy, and Dr. C. H. Swing. The following Ward Committee was appointed: M. M. Smith, Chairman; D. O'Sullivan, Secretary; Jacob Pister, Treasurer; J. H. Frost, George B. Mansur, J. Lomax, Joseph Becker, George Rusner, John Murvei, and Michael Burke. A meeting of a similar character will be held in the Fourth ward next Wednesday evening, at Uhlich's Hotel.

—The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, and the Board of Public Works, indulged in their regular daily wrangle over the question of water plugs, yesterday. Both are of the same opinion still. Said opinion has been published before. The Police Commissioners and the Finance Committee of the Council also met and talked over the estimate of yearly expenses of the Fire Department. The Committee say it will have to be cut down, the Commissioners assert that such a thing would be an outrage, and thus the matter rests.

—The Committee on Gas Lights of the Common Council, which adjourned on Monday last to meet on yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, to continue the consideration of the proposed ordinance relating to the organization of new companies, held no meeting. Representatives of the old companies and of the intended new ones were on hand in time, but the only member of the Committee present was Alderman Stout. Messrs. Otis and Powell put in an appearance after 3 o'clock, when everybody but themselves had left. Another meeting has been called for Tuesday next at 2 o'clock.

—The Sisters of Charity, having moved from the Halsted Street Barracks Hospital into their new building, corner Sophia and Burling streets, North Division, they are now in a position to receive patients. The latter may be assured of the best medical treatment, as the staff is composed of the Faculty of Rush Medical College, and some of the leading physicians of the city. In addition, persons requiring medical advice or treatment, and not wishing to enter the hospital, can have the advantage of consulting the attending physicians, at the hospital, daily, between the hours of 10 and 11 a. m., where their prescriptions will be made up free. Any poor invalid, unable to leave his home, can have the attendance of a physician from the Relief Society by sending word to the hospital and giving address, between the hours of 10 and 11 a. m.

Great Eastern Menagerie, Museum, Aviary, Circus and Balloon Show.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather yesterday afternoon, hundreds were again turned from the door of this great exhibition, which seems to have taken complete possession of the hearts and approbation of our good people. Yesterday afternoon the immense pavilions were filled to their utmost capacity, as has been the case since their opening. Never in the annals of amusements in this city has any exhibition, no matter of how large pretensions or extensive reputation, gained such signal and satisfactory success. There can be no matter of doubt at all but the people are fully satisfied of the excellent merit of the Zoological display and the arenic performances, and after all is said, they are the best critics, and the only ones, too, that managers care to please. To specify all the excellent features of this interesting entertainment would require more space than we can allow; suffice it that the animals are of the rarest and choicest specimens, and that the performers all well up in their respective lines. The riding of the Carrolls—the little Annie, Master Willie, and the veteran Barney—C. H. Lowry, in his hurdle and bare-back act, and the charming Miss Emma Lake in her specialty, elicit the warmest plaudits. The beautiful exercises by Jean Zaceo and his little son, the mid-air trapeze by the athletic Miaco brothers, the tumbling of the Chiuan, Gonzales, Watson, Master Eddie, Tuttle, and the balance of the acrobatic corps is unequaled. The jesters are original and inoffensive in their language, and Mr. Sam. P. Stickney, particularly, is as witty and eloquent as any one could well desire. To-day is the last on the West Side, and on Monday afternoon the grand pavilions will be opened on the South Side for three days.

California Sunday Train.

The regular Sunday train for Omaha, San Francisco and all intermediate points, carrying the Great California, China and Japan mails, will run through to-morrow (May 19), *via* Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, leaving Central Depot, foot of Lake street, at the regular time of Pacific Fast Line, 10:15 a. m., stopping at Indiana avenue and Canal street stations, arriving at Omaha Monday morning, making close connections with the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West. [illegible] tickets *via* Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island [illegible], and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, will be taken on this train.

The Event of the Season

is the Grand Opening to-day at Ira P. Bowen & Co's, Nos. 262 and 264 Wabash avenue, open from 9 in the morning to 9 in the evening. They have a very large stock of new goods, in choice and handsome designs, embracing, in part, decorated dinner, tea, and dessert setts, bronzes, Parians, jardinieres, vases, mantel setts, bureau setts, silver-plated ware, cut glassware, toilet setts, glass shades, etc. The ladies are especially invited to call to-day and inspect their new goods. Ira P. Bowen & Co., Nos. 262 and 264 Wabash avenue, near Van Buren street.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., May 17.—PASSED UP—Propellers Annie Young, St. Albans; barks Pensaukee, Wm. Sturges, C. J. Wells, Lafrinier, Colonel Ellsworth, St. Lawrence; schooners Milwaukee, Belle, St. Paul, Collingwood, Libbie Nau, C. P. Williams, Mary, Peru, Oliver Cromwell.

PASSED DOWN—Propellers Plymouth, India, Fisk; schooners Cortlandt, E. Rutherford, Paragon, Butcher Boy.

WIND—Northeast.

DETROIT, Mich., May 17—Evening.—PASSED UP—Propeller Winslow; barks Ogarita, John Breiden, Racine, Butcher Boy; schooners Oliver, Culver, Swallow, Marion, Egan, Arcturus, Anglo Saxon, John Magee, Mixer, Christina Nilsson, Hattie Johnson, Amaranta, Pasco, Welland, Newsboy, Thomas Sheldon, Hinckley, Onondaga.

PASSED DOWN—Propellers Boston, Forest City.

WIND—Northeast.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Gold has been tolerably active during the day, although rather weak. Prices fluctuated as follows: 114, 114⅛, 113⅞, 114, 113⅞, 113¾, and closed at 113¾@113⅞. Loans from flat to 7 per cent. for carrying. Clearings, $45,000,000.

Governments have been dull at about yesterday's prices. The market closed feverish.

On the Stock Exchange early, the dealings showed an advance in the general list of ¼ to 1½ per cent., and 1½ per cent. in Pacific Mail.

The leading features have been Pacific Mail, Ohio's, Indiana Central, Northwestern and Erie. The market closed dull, but strong.

Money easy at 5@6.

State bonds dull.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	118⅝	Coupons, '67	116¼
Coupons, '62	113¼	Coupons, '68	116⅜
Coupons, '64	113¾	U. S. 10-40s	111¼
Coupons, '65	115¾	New 5s	111¼
Coupons, new	115¼	Currency 6s	116¼

State bonds:

Missouris	96½	Old Virginias	45
Old Tennessees	71½	Old N. Carolinas	33
New Tennessees	71½	New N. Carolinas	20½
New Virginias	55		

Stocks closed:

Canton	91½	St. Paul	60½
W. U. Telegraph	75⅜	St. Paul preferred	79
Quicksilver	40	Wabash	75½
Adams Express	93	Wabash preferred	87
Wells & Fargo Ex.	87½	Fort Wayne	97
American Express	75	Terre Haute	23
United States Ex.	75½	Terre Haute pfd	50
Pacific Mail	83⅝	Chicago & Alton	115
New York Central	97½	C. & A. preferred	116
N. Y. Central scrip	93½	Ohio & Mississippi	47¾
Erie	68⅝	C., C. & C.	92
Erie preferred	81	C., B. & Q.	139
Harlem	125	Lake Shore	94½
Harlem preferred	130	Indiana Central	38
Michigan Central	116½	Illinois Central	138½
Pittsburgh	90½	Union Pacific stocks	38½
Northwestern	75⅜	Cent. Pacific bonds	103
Northwestern pfd	93	Union Pacific bonds	92½
Rock Island	111	D. L. & Western	107
New Jersey Cent.	108½	Hartford & Erie	11½

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 17—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 28s@28s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 6d; spring, 11s 8d@12s; white, 12s 10d@13s. Corn, 29s 3d. Pork, 50s. Lard, 40s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 17—1:30 p. m.—Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Spring wheat, 11s 8d@11s 10d; white, 12s 8d@12s 10d. Corn, 28s 9d. Market easier.

LIVERPOOL, May 17—Extra.—Receipts last three days, 15,000 quarters, 13,500 of which are American.

LONDON, May 17—5 p. m.—Consols, for money, 93; account, 93¼. Bonds, '62s, 89¾; '65s, 90¼; '67s, 93; 10-40s, 89. Tallow, 52s 6d. Sugar, afloat, 30s 9d@31s.

PARIS, May 17.—Rentes, 54f 95c. Specie in the Bank of France has increased 4,000,000f during the week.

LIVERPOOL, May 17—Evening.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 11½d; Orleans, 11¾@11⅞d. Sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000. Sales of the week, 97,000; export, 9,000; speculation, 10,000; stock, 877,000; American, 323,000. Receipts of the week, 47,000; American, 16,000; actual export, 6,000; stock afloat, 412,000; American, 151,000.

Breadstuffs easier; California white wheat, 12s 8d@12s 10d; red spring—No. 1, 11s 10d; No. 2, 11s 8d; red winter, 12s 6d. Receipts of wheat past three days, 15,000 quarters, of which 14,000 quarters were American. Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Corn, 28s 9d. Cheese, 63s. Cumberland middles, 29s 6d. Tallow, 43s 6d.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Beeves to-day, 39 cars, making 7,350 for the week, against 8,700 last week, same date. Market rather weak, but nearly steady, all selling. Very heavy run expected next Monday. Sales to-day at 11@12½c, on somewhat even quality, 7 cars Illinois stillers, 7 cars selling at 12@12½c, car 6½ cwt; Texans, 11c.

Sheep—Receipts 3,085 head to-day, and 10,800 head this week, against 12,800 head same day last week. Some Virginia lambs, averaging 47 lbs, sold at 12@12½c; Jerseys at 15c; prime at 16c; and a lot, averaging 57 lbs, very fine, at 17c. Sheep go off readily and at full prices. Sales to-day at 6½c for 88 lbs Virginia; 7½c for 90 lbs Ohio, and 7c for 80 lbs Pennsylvania.

Hogs—Still stronger, with only 14 cars to-day, making 28,100 head this week, against 37,100 head last week. The run is light on roads. Dressed closed firm at 5¾@6½c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

CATTLE.—Receipts 136, making supply for week 7,797, or 459 cars against 513 last week. Market 10c better than Thursday. Sales: 230 Illinois steers av. 1,083 to 1,270 lbs., $6.12@6.62; 36 Cherokees, av. 1,067 lbs., $6.00.

SHEEP.—Receipts 1,200, making supply for week 5,600 against 7,400 last week. Market closed firm with everything sold. Sales 1,125 clipped Ohio, av. 77 to 90 lbs., $6.20@7.20.

HOGS.—Receipts 800, making supply for week 10,000 against 16,300 last week, market closing considerably better, only one car offered and retailed to butchers.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 17.—A little better demand prevails from the interior. Fair orders are coming in from traveling salesmen, who are out from many of the larger jobbing houses. No changes of importance have occurred, but there are many job lots offering, and buyers can get colored cottons at ½@1c below agents' prices. Kentucky jeans and cottonades are beginning to sell in small amounts, and more inquiry is reported by agents of the principal makes. Agents are doing a fair business in heavy woolens at slight improvement in prices, though the transactions are not heavy enough to fully establish quotations as yet. Prints have been sold in considerable amount on Western orders, and assortments are kept well under control. Ginghams in good styles are wanted at full prices. We quote Union at 12½c; Renfrew, 16c; Bates and Lancaster, 14; and Glasgow, 14½c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 17.—COTTON—Higher; middling uplands, 24c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; receipts, 8,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $7.10@7.35; common to good extra, $7.60@7.15; good to choice, $7.75@9.00; white wheat Western extra, $9.00@10.40; extra St. Louis, $9.50@13.50. Rye flour quiet at $4.25@5.25. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull; receipts, 1,000 bu; inferior No. 3 Chicago, $1.62; prime winter red Western, $2.10; amber Western, $2.10. Rye dull and nominal; Western, 99c@$1.02. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in moderate demand; receipts, 22,000 bu; old and new Western mixed, 75@75½c. Oats firmer; receipts, 10,000 bu; Western, 55@56½c.

EGGS—Dull; Western, 14@14½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 14½@18c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8½@9c. Molasses firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; new mess, $13.85@13.90; new prime mess $13.00. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; hams, 9½@10½c; shoulders, 6½; middles firm; short clear, 8½@8½c; long clear, 7¾c. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime steam, 8½@9½c; kettle, 9¾c.

BUTTER—Steady; new, 29@31c.

CHEESE—Steady; new, 11@14½c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 89c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; Minnesota, $9.50; Indiana and Ohio, $9.00@9.75. Wheat scarce and firm; red, $2.20@2.25; amber, $2.30@2.35. Rye, State, $1.10. Corn in fair demand; yellow, 74c; mixed Western, for future delivery, 72c. Oats steady; white Western, 58c.

WHISKEY—Held at 90c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania red, $2.16@2.25. Corn firmer; mixed Western, nominally at 73c. Oats firmer; mixed and Western, 56c. Rye nominal at 95c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Bacon shoulders, 5½c; sides, 7½@7½c; clear rib, 7½@7½c. Sugar-cured hams, 13@14c. Lard, 9½@9¾c for Western. Butter active and firmer; choice yellow tub, 28@29c.

WHISKEY—Quiet and firm at 90c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat dull; sales, 8,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.60c. Corn dull and lower; sales, 27,000 bu at 54½c. Oats dull. Freights nominally unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 spring, $1.51½; No. 2, $1.45½. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 40c. Corn in fair demand, and firm; No. 2, 47c. Rye dull and drooping; No. 1, 79c. Barley dull and unsettled; No. 2, 63c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8c; Oswego, 13½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 44,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 17.—TOBACCO—Unchanged; sales, 72 hhds.

COTTON—Strong and firmer; middlings, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Grain quiet and steady at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Generally active on orders, and prices sustained. Mess pork, round lots, $12.75. Bacon shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear sides, 7½c; packed bulk shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear sides, 6½c; sugar cured hams, 11@12c. Lard, prime leaf, in tierces, 9c; kegs, 10c; orders ½c higher.

WHISKEY—Steady and in fair demand at 85c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping at $8.90@9.20. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 1 red winter, $2.04@2.05. Corn steady at 51c. Rye dull and drooping at $1.06@1.07. Oats firm at 40@46c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged; regular $13.00. Lard quiet and held firm at 8½@8¾c for summer and winter steam and winter kettle. Bulk Meats—Fair demand for sides; sales, 400,000 pounds, chiefly of clear rib at 6½c; sides, 6½c; shoulders held at 4½, but can be shaded; clear sides, 6½c; bacon quiet and held firmly; sales of shoulders at 5½c; sides held at 7½c.

HOGS—Quiet and unchanged. Receipts, 750.

WHISKEY—In good demand at 85c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat in fair demand, 1 cent higher; extra white Michigan $2.10; amber Michigan, $1.94; No. 2 red, $1.91. Corn, one cent higher; high mixed, 54½c; Michigan, 54½c; white, 58c; no grade, 53½c. Oats steady; No. 1, 46½@47c; Michigan, 45c; rejected, 39c.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand, and firm; XXX, $7.80@8.50; family, $9.50@10.00. Wheat stronger; No. 2 spring, $1.57½; No. 2 red winter salable at $2.20, held at $2.25. Corn steady; high mixed on track, 47@48c; No. 2 mixed, in elevator, 49@50½c. Oats firm; No. 2 elevator, 45c; mixed, on track, 40@41c. Barley quiet; strictly prime Minnesota, 70c. Rye dull and lower at 85c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 85c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $13.75. Bacon unchanged; only order trade. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Lard held at 8½c.

HOGS—Quiet, ranging from $3.80 to $4.40.

CATTLE—Steady at 3@6½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; super firm, $6.75; double extra, $7.75; low to choice treble, $8.75@10.25. Corn firm; mixed, 74@75c; white, 78c. Oats lower, 60c. Bran dull, $1.40. Hay scarce and firm; prime, $33.00@35.00; choice, $36.00@38.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; mess, $13.50@13.75. Bacon scarce and firmer, 5½@7½c, 8½@8¾c. Hams, sugar cured, 11@11½c. Lard firm, scarce; tierce packers, 9c; refined, 9½@10c; keg, kettle, 11c; refined, 11½@11½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar, demand good; inferior to common, 8½@9c; fair to strictly fully fair, 9@9½c; strictly prime, 10c. Molasses in good demand; thin plantation, 25@30c; fair reboiled, 45c; good fermenting, 49c. Coffee firm; ordinary, 16½c; fair, 16½@17½c; good, 17½@18c; prime, 18½@19c, all for gold in bond.

MONETARY—Sterling, 25; sight ½ premium; gold, 113c.

COTTON—Quiet, but firm; very little doing; sales, 650 bales. Good ordinary, 21c; low middlings, 22c. Receipts, 968 bales. Exports, Cronstadt, 1,119. Stock 7,087, to which add 15,633 bales made of samples wasted and damaged cotton, making the stock now by actual count, 82,725. Weekly sales, 16,000; receipts net, 6,628; gross, 6,628. Exports, Liverpool, 9,218. Continent, 5,547. Cronstadt, 1,119. coast, 2,911.

WHISKEY—Dull at 84½@85c.